The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY APRIL 4, 1907. NO. 13.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS
AT THE
Farmers National Bank.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

ANNUAL REUNION.

Co. E. 209th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Gather Around the Festive Board.

JAMISON'S SPEECH.

The Annual reunion of Co. E. 209 Reg. P. V. was held at Orangeville April 2nd, 1907, in memory of the battle of Petersburg, Va. April 2nd, 1865.

The Co. were all Columbia Co. boys. A. C. Mensch, Capt. Russell Karns 1st Lieut. with 46 of the comrades are still living all in and around Columbia Co. except Capt. A. C. Mensch who lives in Delaware also C. Ammerman, Henry Long in California and Geo. Lazarus in Denver, Col., Camden Mears in New York. The meeting was well attended and some very fine speaking telling of the hard fought battles of 42 years ago at Fort Steadman and Petersburg from March 25th to April the 9th, 1865, when Gen. Lee surrendered.

The next meeting will be held at Jonestown, Pa., June 7th, 1908. The tollowing officers were elected: Geo. W. Sterner, President; Ben W. Hess, 1st Vice President; Wm. B. McBride, 2nd Vice President; I. J. Jamison, Secretary.

The after-dinner speeches were good, the principal one being made by I. J. Jamison of New Columbus. Though lengthy, as it is of general interest, we print it in full.

In response to the toast "Our Fun and Trouble in Camp and on the March" Mr. Jamison said:

Ladies, Gentlemen and Comrades:—

On this joyous and peaceful occasion, over forty years after our "little family jar." we are asked to recall the fun and trouble we had during the jarring that our southern brothers gave our family. The worthy toast master has not warned us to keep sweet, but we believe the time is at hand when we should all try to keep sweet even though we cannot entirely forget the past. We know that in our draft upon memory today we deviate too much from the text and in truth we are in danger of being thrown up in a blanket by comrades who have done the like before just for fun in midst of trouble. We know, too, that only unvarnished facts and honest truths about our fun and trouble are wanted, facts and scenes which are so indelibly impressed upon the memory that neither 40 nor 80 years of time can efface them. Nor can any political historian pervert either the cause or the effect of our family jar. We know the cause and have felt the effects ever since the war. We shall not try, therefore, to pervert or varnish to-day.

But to strike it straight at this late day may be doubly hard for me, since the fun and trouble we had during our first enlistment under Capt Robert F. Clark, in Co. "C", 28th Regiment of State troops may get mixed with the fun and trouble we had under Capt. A. C. Mensch and Lieuts. Robbins and Karns, in Co. "E", 209th Regt. U. S. troops.

Without further prelude we will say that our first fun and trouble arose from a premature and futile attempt to enlist during the first invasion. During the first invasion into our State the war fever struck even young boys and we felt it our patriotic duty to tear ourselves away and bid our tearful friends good-bye. They told us they never expected to see us again in the flesh; that what the rebels left of us the southern turkey buzzards would surely get, and such like encouragement. About half believing them we mustered courage and cash enough to carry us to Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. Here the enrolling officer, after sizing us up, advised us to go home to our mother and grow some whiskers before we attempted to stand up under the mule-load of a soldier when fully equipped. While this advice hurt our pride it was likely best for the Government and ourselves; but it fell like a cool and wet blanket over our burning ardor to put down the rebellion. We regretted the war would still have to continue as we went home. And sure enough it continued.

But during the second rebel invasion into our State (we had grown some little fuzz in the meantime) we easily got into Capt. Clark's company referred to. We were the rawest kind of raw recruits, without drill, drummed together hurriedly under the persuasive eloquence of Doc. John, Chris Knapp, Davy Waller, John Grotz, Bob Clark, and even Charlie Buckalew, Col. Tate and other democrats, strange as it may seem, who met with republicans at the court-house to encourage us to go while they stayed at home.

While Col. Tate was of course not chief spokesman yet he is credited with saying in his sweet falsetto voice "Its too bad that our southern friends should thus invade and raid us, when we have so many able-bodied young men to defend us, who are willing to strike till the last armed foe expires. We struck for the altars of our sires while Doc. John, Col. Tate and the rest they stayed safe at home to look after the political fires, &c. when prices were inflated and profits big. Perhaps they were too old."

As our company had a flag, we looked upon this with swelling pride while wondering whether the rebels would shoot the flag and ourselves full of holes before we got home. Spurning to go as a hired substitute for any drafted man, we simply went in our boyish pride of our own volition and on our own hook to put down the rebellion, abolish slavery, and save the union. When the rebels heard of our coming we didn't know but they'd throw down their arms and go right home, but they didn't. They kept right on just the same as though we had never enlisted. This wounded our pride still more.

Being a mere apprentice boy from Dr. John's republican printing office, and at the age of 16, when boys are apt to be most augumentative and wise in their own conceit we were called a "black abolitionist" by Democratic comrades who shot all right but talked all wrong in our opinion, because they differed with us on the all-absorbing slave question.

It is true soldiers often differ in politics and sometimes quarrel over prevailing issues, such as "state sovereignty," "slavery," &c., in this land of the free and the home of the brave, which is sometimes misquoted as "the land of the spree and the home of the knave" We were troubled to notice that some argued with fervor upon the folly of our standing up to be shot down or be mained for life just to free negroes, whom they claimed, as Senator Tillman of S. C., where the first jar took place, still claims, that negroes were born so much our inferiors by decree of Almighty God, that they are naturally slaves proper for the white man who is too lazy to work where the sun shines hot enough to make him earn his bread by the sweat of his brow even though the Almighty intended he should do so. We mean

Continued on 2nd page, 1st column.

COMPTROLLER'S CALL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business March 22nd, 1907.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Investments	$540,518.08	Capital Stock,	$100,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	8,000.00	Surplus and Profits	44,449.46
Cash and Reserve	70,461.33	Circulation	98,800.00
		Bank Deposits	10,322.52
		Individual Deposits	365,407.43
	$618,979.41		$618,979.41

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier. A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

TWO ARBOR DAYS.

Governor Stuart has issued a proclamation designating April 5 and 19 as Arbor days. The proclamation follows:

"The custom of observing Arbor day has become well established throughout the State of Pennsylvania. It has stimulated an interest in the planting and care of trees and created public sentiment in favor of the protection and restoration of our forests. The State now owns over 800,000 acres of forest lands.

"The frequent recurrence of destructive floods, the extension of parks as breathing places for the multitudes in our crowded cities, the opening of school grounds to children for purposes of play during vacation, and the dependence of man upon trees for use, for shade and for ornament emphasize the importance of the annual observance of Arbor day.

"For the purpose of perpetuating a custom which has been in vogue for several decades, and which has resulted in untold benefits, I, Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby, in accordance with law, issue this, my proclamation, designating Friday, April 5th and 19th, A. D., 1907, to be observed as Arbor days throughout the Commonwealth, the two days being named in view of the difference of climate, so that all sections of the State may find a day suitable for tree planting."

ASTERS.

One of the very best annuals to be grown in the housewife's flower garden is the aster.

The wide range of size, color and season of blooming makes it an ideal flower for the small garden.

In the past few years there has been a great improvement in this flower, and now many plants will produce flowers which compare favorably with some of the better sorts of chrysanthemums. In the number are found many delicate shades of blue, which make it a desirable flower in many instances.

For July and August bloom the seed of the plant should be sown in the latter half of March, if possible. If not then, by all means during the first two weeks of April. The seed may be sown in a cold frame or in boxes in the living room if the weather is not favorable.

After all danger of frost is past, they may be transplanted to the desired location. If the weather is reasonably settled, as it usually is about the first of April, the China aster and a number of other varieties may be planted in the open.

The soil should be reasonably rich. If not very rich, it should receive a liberal application of well-rotted manure with which might be mixed a little hardwood ashes.

Spade up the ground to a depth of six or eight inches and thoroughly rake it till it is well pulverized. Make the drills about a half inch deep.

Many times excellent results are obtained by whitening the drills with airslacked lime. Then plant the seeds and cover them with a layer of fine dirt about one-fourth inch thick. The dirt should be applied by sifting it through a sieve. Fresh manure should never be applied to the bed.

The following mail remains in the post office at Bloomsburg, Pa.: Mr. Chas. Blecher, Bloomsburg Gum Co., Mr. G. G. Robinson, Mrs. Susie Sterner. Cards, Mr. Bruce Houseknecht.

PARISH MEETING.

Ve try Elected and Charter to Be Amended

The annual meeting of the congregation of St. Paul's P. E. church was held in the Parish House on Monday evening. The attendance was larger than it has been for some years. Rev. J. W. Diggles presided, and Paul E. Wirt was chosen secretary.

The first business before the meeting was the election of vestrymen. Mr. Duy nominated the following: Col. J. G. Freeze, J. R. Townsend, Geo. E. Elwell, Paul E. Wirt, C. W. Funston, J. G. Wells and Geo. S. Robbins. This is the same board as for several years previous, excepting Mr. Robbins, who was named in place of J. L. Dillon deceased.

Mr. Wirt positively declined a re-election, and A. Z. Schoch was nominated in his place. There being seven to elect, and only that number nominated, the secretary was authorized to cast the ballot, and the seven gentlemen named were elected. The Rector announced the appointment of Col. Freeze as senior warden.

After some discussion it was decided to authorize the vestry to amend the charter so as to increase the number of vestrymen to fourteen.

A meeting of the new vestry will be held some night next week for organization.

Ex-Speaker Grow Dead.

Father of Homestead Act Succumbs to General Breakdown and Old Age.

Former Congressman Galusha A. Grow died at his home in Glenwood, Pa., on Sunday, as a result of a general breakdown attributed to old age.

Mr. Grow was elected to Congress from the Wilmot district of Pennsylvania as the youngest member of that body in 1851, and after retirement from public life for nearly forty years he re-entered the house of Representatives as congressman at large from Pennsylvania fourteen years ago. When he retired four years ago his public service in the house extended over the longest period of any man who ever sat in that body.

During the antebellum days he was one of the best known men in the United States, and in 1864 he came within one vote of being nominated for vice president in place of Andrew Johnson, who became president on the death of Aoraham Lincoln.

Mr. Grow was elected speaker of the house of representatives in 1861 and occupied that position during the first two years of the war until his retirement from congress in 1863.

Zachariah Thomas has recently had his pension increased from $12 to $20 per month, under the recent Act of Congress, he being now over 70 years of age.

A fine Percheron stallion was recently shipped from T. E. Hyde's stock farm to a party in Mount Morris, N. Y.

H. J. Clark has begun the foundation for a new double dwelling on Center street on the rear of the lot occupied by his residence.

Miss Sarah Van Tassel is visiting relatives in Salem, Mass.

Our Young Men's Suits.

YOUR average Young Man, and especially your College Chap, is a "stickler" for style. Nothing but the newest in fabrics and the swellest in cut will please him. There's a knack about the making of such smart clothing for Young Men.

ALL our Young Men's clothing is made by Young Men's Tailors, who possess this knack of making just the correct thing in the highest degree. This same clothing is worn by the best dressed Young Men the country over.

If you're a Young Man and want exclusive styles and fabrics, we can please you if you'll give us the chance. There's a long price range in these Young Men's Suits.

$12, $15 up to 20 & 25

The Spring Styles are now ready and we're at your service, Mr. Young Man, any day you care to look.
Come here with all your particular and smart notions.

BEN GIDDING
Clothier, Hatter and Haberdasher.
Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

HAVE YOU SEEN
OUR NEW FURNITURE?

Our assortment of Furniture is so wide that we can hardly fail to please any taste, and we can please many tastes not otherwise pleased because of the dependable quality of our goods. The surest way to verify our assertion is to come to the store in person.

Drop Side Steel Couches

Complete with mattress and pillows, best steel frame and springs—Complete $8.00 and $8.75.

RUGS! RUGS!

We are showing an unusual line of large floor Rugs. It does not need special experience to appreciate the values. We'd like to have you see them. You will not be satisfied until you have one of the Rugs in your home.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD
4TH AND MARKET STREETS.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Annual Reunion.

Continued from 1st page.

the real restful would-be gentry of this country, those who have aristocratic aspirations, and who, in their own opinion, constitute the blue-blooded American nobility, and who are so far above honest toil that they regard it as debasing, hence, they naturally prefer to rest, rest in the shade while somebody else does the sweating for their bread and all the other vanities and luxuries of their lazy good-for-nothing lives. If time permitted I'd be pleased to trace the fun and trouble of our first enlistment, for I got some of my greatest frights in it, and I claim to have been frightened somewhat no matter what others may claim about not being able to get enough fighting. And while I should be pleased to enlarge upon the cause and effects of the war I must defer this matter and stick closer to my text if I hope to trace our fun and trouble in Camp from Camp Curtin to Appomatox in the time allowed.

Now along the line of fun and trouble (that's the text) let me ask comrades, do you remember the fun John Shaffer and some of you had with the pie-women who came to camp Curtin ostensibly to sell pies and sew on the stripes &c. for our newly elected sergeants, corporals and musicians? "Oh, how proud they stood before them in their suits of blue. How they vowed to them and country ever to be true." Oh, my, how still the boys had to hold lest the girls would stick them. Some of the boys did get stuck on those girls. But it would not do to be invidious. There is a rule of law excusing us from incriminating ourselves and present company is exceptional if not entirely excusable.

While Shaffer was a great tease, as you remember, the pie-women were enough for him. They generally gave as good as was sent with something added to turn the joke. John was as full of good natured fun and the Old Nick as were Jack Karns and Pete McCommons. This trio, as I still remember them, came near being the clowns of our circus during the war. How often home sickness was cured by the studied fun and jokes of the old boys then young and full of mischief and more reckless recklessness which was characteristic of our whole army; and, either in camp, on the march, or even in battle, fun and trouble was the natural consequence. I remember dancing jigs myself (long since forgotten for want of practice) just for fun in midst of trouble, trouble untold, aye, trouble hidden. Comrades, we are not so limber jointed now; nor can we all sing I'm Old, but awfully tough." To-day we are neither so tough nor so rough as the war naturally made us, and its all the better no doubt in view of the honors now heaped upon us by a grateful and generous saved Republic Government. This is true, comrades, whether we fully appreciate these honors or not. I hope we do. We ought to.

A man during peace may be a gentleman, a scholar, and a good judge as to whether whiskey will kill typhoid germs. But in time of war its different. He don't stop to philosophize nor experiment in war. With the enemy after him he hasn't time. And his judgment is often warped and twisted through prejudice that war engenders. If he starts in as a gentleman and scholar, and has nothing to drink but commissary whiskey, and stolen apple jack, along with ever changing and dubious water to be found on the march, why, his morals like his breath are soon apt to become tainted by the deviltry naturally engendered through the combined influence of war, rebel apple jack and yankee whiskey. They seem to have an overpowering influence upon the best gentleman and scholar that ever went to war. Why even Grant felt their demoralizing but exhilerating effects. But he had no fear of any brand of whiskey that was ever distilled and Lincoln knew it. If you ask for the principal source of our fun and trouble in camp and on the march I should attribute it to commissary whiskey. It demoralized everybody except the chaplain, and the only reason he escaped was because he took only he took only a little for his stomach's sake of either confiscated apple jack or commissionary whiskey He generally stuck to the best water he could find whether he survived or perished. He sometimes perished.

I almost forgot to inquire in connection with the pie women and the fun and trouble they gave us, do any of you remember how sick some of the boys got from eating those high priced and mysteriously stuffed pies? Whatever they were made of no one knew. It was enough for us to know they were different from hard-tack and that the pie-girls brought them. That was enough to know about them. They sold like hot cakes, but, alas, it was said that some of those sweet pie-women were rebels; and that they were selling poisoned pies to us. Yes sir, pies calculated to be too strong for yankee digestion and some of us nearly died trying to digest them. After this, much to Shaffer's disappointment they were not allowed to enter camp. John, I think had rather eat the poison in small doses than part with the girls he thus left behind him. There were others in strong sympathy with John; but present company is excepted if not entirely excusable.

Another matter of fun and trouble grew out of the hardness of our hardtack. We often heave a troubled sigh for the bread and biscuits mother used to bake. But we necessarily sighed in vain while tackling the hard-tack under protest. The unhappy result of excluding the pie women from camp was that suttlers soon took advantage of our hunger and abundance of cash. They abused their monopoly to such an extent that the only way we could get even was to raid them occasionally. Nothwithstanding raids and burglary suttlers got rich quick.

Excepting the poison the rebel-women fed us, the suttler pies were the worst of all.

As to hard tack and hard times I have a little parody on a song about 40 or 50 years old. It goes like this:

They stopped the game of poker and joined the hungry pack
By rushing to the cook's wide open door
Where the hardest of hard crackers were given called "hard tack."
O, hard tack come again no more.

CHORUS.

'Twas the song and the sigh of the hungry
Hard tack, hard tack, come again no more.
Many days have you lingered upon our stomachs sore,
O, hard tack, come again no more.

He was a lazy, hungry soldier who cursed his life away—
His clothing showed their better days were o'er.
He sighed for mother's biscuits and pot pie far away—
O, hard tack come again no more.

Chorus.

We crossed the hills and valleys, thro briars, bogs and brush,
And gray-backs were an ever-present bore.
We heard reb yells and vollies, sometimes had ground-hog mush,
O, hard tack, come again no more.

Chorus.

Though old and very wormy, you were pie beside that mush
With our salt-horse and our pork forever more.
If gray-backs made us squirmy, our hunger made us rush
For the hard tack that we never did adore.

Chorus.

Though we were often hungry, ragged, and crummy yet money was plentiful with us in those days. We each had $650 that John Grotz was deputized to pay us if we would fill their quota and prevent a draft, by standing up to be shot at instead of those who were liable to draft but didn't want to get shot. That was my understanding. It was a voluntary act on their part and also on ours. But it was through this available cash (more money than many of us had ever had before) that much of our fun and trouble came in. It was at once the root of good and evil to many of us. It came from those who were so gloriously comfortable and safe at home that they didn't care to cover themselves with any more glory by going to war. They preferred to part with that much money rather than risk their lives by standing up to be shot at by rebels who certainly knew how to shoot. This was proven by the many wooden legs and empty sleeves everywhere to be seen in those days. We being young and full of ginger and vim took our chances and their spare change in good faith, but with some misgivings as to whether we should survive or perish, or whether slavery or freedom should prevail. We anticipated more or less trouble along with our fun, and we had it, just as we were advised by three older brothers who knew all about the fun and trouble of warfare from 3 years experience. We got in about the time Grant said, "we'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." In consequence we found but little rest for the wicked, the weary, the hungry or the lousy. We calculate we earned all the money and pork and beans we got. And we regret to observe that some people today are *a little envious.* People who stayed safely at home and didn't get hurt, as many of us did through wounds and exposure which have affected us more or less ever since; but for which we are thankful to say we are pensioned by a grateful and saved Republic. A Republic that was well worth saving in the sight of God through the agency of the boys in blue.

The urgent patriots who stayed safe at home and cried *"on to Richmond!"* (through somebody else) and who now call pensioners *"paupers,"* were gentlemen of more or less patriotism and discretion—especially discretion. In fact they believed, like Artemus Ward, that discretion is the better part of valor when careless shooting is going on. They believed that the healthiest and wealthiest thing for them to do was to stay right *at home* and encourage others to "face the music" and go *on to Richmond and capture it!*

Company E, whatever its fun and troubles (and it had a full share of both) did "face the music," and did finally get on to Richmond, or Petersburg, as faithful soldiers of whom their worthy and respected officers need not be ashamed in peace or war. Yes; they had the satisfaction (I will not say pleasure) of taking a hand in the final battles *"all along the line"* when Richmond and Petersburg *actually fell* along with other strongholds after repeated failures to get there on the part of comrades just as brave, just as valliant as they ever claimed to be. All honor and fame to the gallant and brave &c. The rebels were simply whipped and starved out through Grant's determination and bull dog tenacity and it was Company E's privilege to help put on the finishing touches in midst of more trouble than fun. And none I think can now more thoroughly enjoy these happy reunions than our comrades and officers still living and thus gladly extending the hand of comradeship with a feeling akin to brotherly love, as we meet on these peaceful and festive occasions so long after the time of our fun and trouble in camp and on the march.

The course dinners we get on these festive occasions are so different from the course dinners we got from Fritz's mess-kettles that the comparison seems odious to Fritz—our company cook. But Fritz Itchner could stew up and dish out pork and beans all right. He could suit the most fastidious if real hungry. We generally were. I can hear the voice of Fritz yet, by wireless telegraph, calling us to bean soup while wiping the tears and blowing his nose through the smoke. I believe the poor fellow is dead now. If so, may he ever rest in eternal bliss away from the distress of smoke or sulphur and also from the terrors of a war which started only because of man's inhumanity to man. Though he was often obliged to wipe the tears and blow his nose through the smoke, I never knew him to leave his post of duty while the beans were bouncing up and down. Never! No, he faithfully chased the beans around the kettles with his ladle and swore Dutch at the bad fire-wood that rebel rails made when wet and rotten. No, sir; he never quit his post of duty until he thought he had everything but the atmosphere cooked out of the beans. He had no dinner-bell and didn't need any. His familiar voice was enough to start the boys on a trot for soup. His call in broken English, ran like this: "Now cum, poys, und git yer pean soup. Quick, vile it ish hot. It vill not keep long, you know. No doublins up, poys; no doublins; for somepoty vill be hungry if you do. Don't do it, boys, Yust take yer own. Den it vill go round. Hello; cum git yer soup! Woo is der Ben Hess?

I believe he tried to be fair with us. He gave us all the poor fellow had allowed him for our daily rations to sustain us. Though through hunger some may have tried to double and fool Fritz, still I don't believe he ever tried to wrong a man out of his rations for love or money. Again I say, peace to the ashes of Fritz Itchner our faithful German cook who made us much fun but gave us no trouble that he could avoid.

After organization and a brief stay at Camp Curtin we were ordered to the front in Virginia where much fun was knocked out. I don't know comrades, what you did with your wealth; but I was foolish enough to carry mine, what the suttlers and camp followers didn't get clear to the front, till we hear the cannons booming and musketry rattling at Dutch Gap and Bermuda Hundred. Then and there I began to realize the danger at hand. I hastily enclosed all my wealth in an old brown envelope that I happened to have in my knapsack and mailed it to a loved sister who had been as a mother to me.

We well remember yet the harbingers of death that first attracted our sight and so shocked our ears as to give us more trouble than fun, as we soberly marched from City Point to the front expecting to go at once into the fight then going on between Butler and the rebels on our right. What a feeling akin to trouble is apt to creep up and down the spinal column of the bravest soldier who thus sees and hears the terror of battle right at hand and hears the agonizing moans of the wounded who are being carried to the rear on stretchers or perhaps bounced roughly along over rough improvised roads in ambulances with drivers clubbing horses into a gallop to get out of danger. You remember how we searched each others faces, comrades, for sympathy and courage to do our whole duty, "to face the music," as we used to say.

Aye, aye; it is one thing to regard indifferently and to speak flippantly of the terrors of war in time of peace, but quite another to do one's whole duty bravely when you see cannon and musketry maiming for life or tearing the very vitals out of comrades near at hand, as we certainly did very soon after reaching the front at Bermuda.

Here, as if to augment our trouble and lessen our fun, you remember the chills and fever many of us got from drinking surface water, milk white from Virginia clay and decayed vegetation. We had to get water as best we could before we found a spring in a ravine somewhat exposing us to rebel sharpshooters.

Among other troubles there we got the old-fashioned shakes that shook us punctually every other day for quite awhile. We shook in spite of quinine and blue mass. I was one of a number shaking, and there was nothing funny about those shakes. Quinine, blue mass and jallap were the kill or cure remedies given for everything that ailed you. What constituted a dose was about all the young drug clerks, hospital stewards and so called surgeons had to know. If they didn't know the proper dose they guessed at it and either killed or cured the suffering soldier. No doubt for want of knowledge and experience they often killed him.

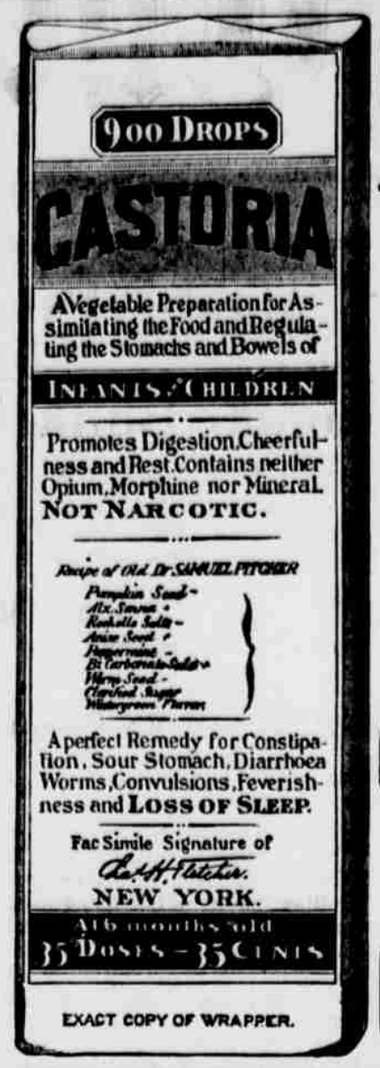
Another occasion giving us much trouble with the fun left out was when we we were ordered to mount the breastworks at Bermuda Hundred and face rebel cannons just a dead sure shot across the meadow, you remember. We knew of course that we were simply targets for rebel cannoneers to shoot at, and this they did very promptly. For the time being this plain exposure (only calculated to make a feint and attract the rebels fighting on our right) created a peck of trouble for us which was too serious to be funny. But it was a command and of course we obeyed it. And I'll bet that Shaffer for the moment forgot the girls he left behind him. Considering that our muskets were no good as against their cannon, I felt that it would be better for us to charge at once, rather than stand there like ten-pins in a bowling alley only to be knocked down and out while unable to shoot back to any advantage whatever.

When the rebels cut loose on us (as they did very promptly) you remember we were ordered to dismount and take shelter behind the breast-works. This alone saved us from utter destruction during the artillery duel thus started. I need not say we promptly obeyed the order to 'take shelter." If any disobeyed it I failed to see them on the breast-works three seconds after the rebels commenced to play ball. Of course those poor fellows in direct range caught the balls on the fly and were torn to pieces without stopping the balls which passed through them and also through our lines in the rear in some cases. These balls were too hot to be successfully caught on the fly; nor could they be disposed of as our worthy Lieutenant Karns actually disposed of a burning shell thrown among the boys who were in the captured fort at Petersburg. Through his remarkable presence of mind he bravely tossed over the parapet of the fort a shell which was about to explode and which did explode in an instant after leaving his hands. This is a fact well worthy historical mention, and also worthy a medal of honor by special act of Congress. If medals are issued to others for heroic action Company E should see to it that honor is given to whom all honor belongs for meritorious conduct in battle. Who can tell how many lives that heroic act saved. Comrade Bittenbender was close enough to see the danger.

There was more trouble than fun for those of us who escaped alive from the breastworks at Bermuda, and also from the captured fort referred to. When a piece of shell near the size of your hand imbedded itself in the earth between myself and a comrade I thought you might as well kill a man as frighten him to death. These visible narrow escapes always gave me more trouble than fun, I want to frankly admit it. Those poor comrades were hit by cannon balls never knew what struck them, their very vitals being torn from their bodies and soiling the clothing of comrades near at hand.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MAY COURT JURYMEN.

GRAND JURORS.

Michael Ohl, Catawissa township.
Charles Mordan, Mt. Pleasant.
Charles E. Stine, Cleveland.
William Kline, Benton Boro.
Martin L. Garmard, Berwick.
John Corbet, Bloomsburg.
David Keller, Orange Boro.
C. E. Yorks, Sugarloaf.
Harry Wright, Conyngham.
J. O. Ikeler, Orange twp.
Robert Harder, Berwick.
Clark Bogart, Pine.
Judson Christian, Pine.
J. N. Conner, Centre.
John W. Fortner, Centralia.
Wm. Coffman, Bloomsburg.
Peter J. Deimer, Catawissa Boro.
A. F. Hartman, Catawissa Boro.
Charles E. Hull, Berwick.
John Harp, Mt. Pleasant.
G. P. Wakefield, Berwick.
Charles H. Breisch, Main.
Ranck Patterson, Hemlock.
John R. McAnali, Berwick.

FIRST WEEK.

Z. A. Butt, Benton Boro.
David Faust, Montour.
George Whitenight, Madison.
Harry M. Evans, Berwick.
C. LaRue Eves, Millville.
Charles H. Fritz, Berwick.
Elias Stephens, Jackson.
Wm. Custer, Scott.
Elliott Adams, Berwick.
Charles U. Faus, Pine.
Wm. Dennison, Main.
Richard Hess, Main.
Henry F. Rittenhouse, Briarcreek.
Albert Cole, Sugarloaf.
Rush Harrison, Fishingcreek.
Elwood Kanouse, Scott.
Alf. Burlingame, Scott.
Joshua Womer, Locust.
Boyd Hartzell, Main.
R. C. Kindt, Mt. Pleasant.
Jacob Kindig, Berwick.
J. B. M. Bardo, Madison.
Jacob Sones, Jackson.
Heister White, Mount Pleasant.
W. B. Hess, Fishingcreek.
Albert Mummy, Beaver.
John Kelly, Bloomsburg.
Duval Dixon, Berwick.
John M. Hummel, Fishingcreek.
Ransloe George, Cleveland.
Chester Speary, Benton twp.
Simon R. Karl, Locust.
Samuel W. Baker, Bloomsburg.
Linn Pursel, Millville.
George S Lee, Madison.
Henry Loux, Berwick.
S. E. Ruckle, Orange twp.
John W. Lewis, Bloomsburg.
A. R. Henrie, Mifflin.
Howard Oman, M. Pleasant.
J. D. Henry, Orange Boro.
J. H. Townsend, Scott.
Lloyd Appleman, Benton Boro.
Charles O. Moist, Madison.
John W. Masteller, Bloomsburg.
Taylor Ruckle, Montour.
Valentine Stout, Sugarloaf.
Alfred B. Cole, Millville.

SECOND WEEK.

Howard Pursel, Bloomsburg.
L. E. Schwartz, Bloomsburg.
Edward Levan, Conyngham.
J. E. Sands, Mt. Pleasant.
John G. Laubach, Sugarloaf.
Boyd Fry, Bloomsburg.
Evan Buckalew, Benton Boro.
Bruce Calandar, Briarcreek.
Aaron Trexler, Conyngham.
Charles Berger, Catawissa Boro.
Lorenza D. Rohrbach, Franklin.
Joseph Heacock, Greenwood.
Charles Smith, Madison.
Isaac Martz, Briarcreek.
Adam Brocius, Catawissa Boro.
Wesley Smith, Mt. Pleasant.
Pierce Keifer, Centre.
G. W. Vanlieu, Fishingcreek.
Mordical Yocum, Jackson.
Iram D. Pitall, Pine.
Daniel Derr, Mifflin.
Jessie O. Edwards, Berwick.
Joe Hippensteel, Scott.
C. W. McKelvy, Bloomsburg.
Freas Hunsinger, Berwick.
Thos. Mensch, Catawissa twp.
Elias Geiger, Montour.
Clarence F. Redline, Mifflin.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Voltaire's Many Canes.

Voltaire cannot have owned more than a fraction of the walking-sticks that have been sold as his, and a tradesman in France used to boast that he had disposed of 132 "last walking sticks" carried by Jean Jacques Rousseau. A Paris tradesman for a long time did an equally lucrative business in "the pair of trousers worn by Victor Hugo."

Abolishing Ancestor Worship.

The Chinese at Singapore, to the number of 180,000, have resolved to discontinue the practice of public ancestor worship, including feasts and public processions, and devote the money thus saved estimated at $100,000 a year, to educational purposes.

The Only Survivor

Of the Hayes Arctic Expedition, Mr. S. J. McCormic, now U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, Bliss Station, Idaho, says: "For years I have suffered from severe pains in the hip joint and back bone, depriving me of all power. The cause was Stone in the Bladder and Gravel in the Kidneys. After using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., I was completely cured."

It is just as easy to make a promise as to break one.

MAKE A NOTE NOW to get Ely's Cream Balm if you are troubled with nasal catarrh, hay fever or cold in the head. It is purifying and soothing to the sensitive membranes that line the air-passages. It is made to cure the disease, not to fool the patient by a short, deceptive relief. There is no cocaine nor mercury in it. Do not be talked into taking a substitute for Ely's Cream Balm. All druggists sell it. Price 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Some people would rather tell their troubles than be popular.

A childless home is a cheerless home. The maternal instinct exists in every woman, and when it is ungratified she is deprived of much of the happiness of life. It often happens that childlessness is due to some cause which can be removed, and often is removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The vigor and vitality which this remedy imparts to the delicate womanly organs, puts them in a condition of normal health, the lack of which is often the sole obstruction to maternity. Every woman should read Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages and 700 illustrations. It is sent *entirely free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only.* Send 21 one cent stamps for the paper bound volume, or 31 stamps for cloth covered. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CANCER CURED To Stay Cured
without pain, inconvenience, or leaving home. NO KNIFE—NO PLASTER—NO PAIN
The MASON METHOD, indorsed at the Internat. Medical Congress and pronounced by prominent New York physicians to be the only permanent cure. Send for free booklet. Investigate to-day. Cancer does not wait. We have prepared for cancer. Institute, Leading etc. [illegible]

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. Mar. 30, 1907.

It is a little curious and rather laughable despite the seriousness of the situation to see how Secretary Cortelyou flew to the aid of Wall Street almost as soon as he was settled in the Treasury Department. The first thing that he said on taking office was that he was tired of seeing the government called on at every turn to bolster up the stock market, and the one thing he intended to do was to divorce the Treasury from Wall Street This was a fine resolve and lasted almost a week. Then came the squeeze in money, and the new Secretary came to the rescue with additional deposits in National Banks. Then came the panic, and the things that Secretary Cortelyou has done to help the situation were more far reaching than those attempted by any of his predecessors. It was all perfectly proper too. The financial system of the country is such that the Treasury has to help out Wall Street when the big gamblers get down toward their white chips, else there is a disturbance in the real industries of the country. But it was rather amusing to see how promptly Mr. Cortelyou spread the landing net as soon as he found he had to.

***

There is one thing at least in the course the Treasury has pursued. It shows that there is no real hostility toward the railroads and the big financial interests on the part of the Administration. The Secretary of the Treasury has increased deposits with national banks, he has anticipated the interests on government bonds, and done all the other things necessary in the premises. He has gone further than any other Secretary also in that he has accepted certain high class railroad bonds as security for circulation. The bonds admitted to this distinction are those accepted by the legislatures of New York and Massachusetts as saving bank investments. The measure is a practical one of relief, but its most important aspect is that it gives the moral endowment of the government to railroad securities as it has never been given before. In this way it ought to do a good deal to restore confidence and show that there is no hostility on the part of the government toward the railroads.

***

Washington is preparing to suffer this summer one of the penalties of the Pure Food Law, in common probably with all the other cities of the country. It is a raise in the price of ice cream soda. This at first glance may not seem a subject of national importance. I use it for illustration only. It is significant. Before the Pure Food Law was passed, one of the chief arguments used against it in Congress by all the manufacturers was that they did not need such a law, as all their food products were pure anyhow, and the law would make no difference to them. Now that the law is working, every manufacturer without exception has declared that they have to raise the price of their products because the Pure Food Law has compelled them to use so much more expensive material. Soda-ice cream is only one of a thousand things that has received a boost in price. Practically everything else in the preserved food line has gone up and the country is footing the bill several times over. Yet many of the labels that have been passed on and approved by the Department of Agriculture under the new law are about as misleading as they could well be.

"Canned roast beef" is labelled just as it was before the law was passed, and it is no more roast beef than a whitewashed fence is a Dore painting. Stearine is allowed in lard and the Department sanctions a "pure lard" label all over the package. There are a score of other evasions that are just as flagrant.

***

Since the denatured alcohol bill was amended presumably to make the measure of some benefit to the farmers, there has been no greater rush to take advantage of the law than there was before when the distilling of denatured alcohol was left entirely in the hands of the big distillers, namely the Whisky Trust, namely the Standard Oil Company, that owns a majority of the trust stock. There is something almost mysterious in the way that this measure has failed to confer the immense benefits on the country that were expected from it. Possibly the manufacture of this tax free alcohol may be taken up by the farmers in the course of time when they know more about it. But at present it is an infant industry not even susceptible to feeding bottle encouragement.

***

There is a small upheaval now going on in the Treasury Department over the color question. For the first time in the history of the office a negro draughtsman has been introduced into the place. It came about through the fact that the negro had taken the Civil Service examination and stood at the head of eligible list when draughtsmen called for. The Architect of the Treasury, either knowing or caring nothing about his color, accepted him and set him to work. One of the men in the office, a southerner, made no protest but simply sent in his resignation. Now there has been a petition circulated and signed by all the other men in the office asking the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the negro. Ordinarily the other clerks would be wasting their time in petitioning, for the government is very careful of the rights of the colored man and brother in Washington. But just now there happens to be a press of work in the office and competent draughtsman are hard to get at the prices the government is willing to pay. The men in the office threaten to resign in a body if their petition is not heeded, so the colored man is likely to be transferred or else the work of the government will be temporarily interrupted.

***

The Treasury is not the only Department that is having its labor troubles. Since Secretary Garfield took hold of the Interior Department and found the work of all the divisions so much behind, he issued an order that the clerks should stay half an hour longer each day till they caught up with the arrears. The congestion has been particularly marked in the Patent Office where it was due largely to the bad management of the Commissioner of Patents in failing to handle the force under him properly. The extra hours were thought to be a hardship by all of the men, and two of the chief examiners this week had good chances to resign and go into private business and promptly accepted the chance. A number of the other subordinate examiners have already put in for their vacation leave and have left their resignations behind them in the office. So the work is likely to be more delayed than ever.

That hacking cough continues
Because your system is exhausted and your powers of resistance weakened.
Take *Scott's Emulsion.*
It builds up and strengthens your entire system.
It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.
ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can poss bly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Supervisors' Blanks.

We have printed a supply of blanks for Supervisors under the new law, and will keep them in stock. They include order books, tax notices, and daily road reports. Samples sent on application. tf.

Lackawanna engineers have been instructed not to make up lost time. The result will be less loss of life. A large proportion of the railroad accidents are due to engineers undertaking to make up lost time and running at unsa e rates of speed around curves and taking their chances at signals. The loss of time is not the fault of the engineer; the loss of life frequently is.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HISTORY OF THE MIRROR.

Introduced Early in History—Its Inventor Unknown.

Whatever the origin, it is known at least that mirrors arrived very early in the world's history. Cicero traced them to Esculapius, that mythical medico of ages ago, and antiquarians have it that we owe them to the stone age. In Japan the shrine of Ise, where the first mirror was given to the creator of the empire of Japan by a sun goddess, is as sacred a spot to every loyal citizen of the land of the Chrysanthemum as Mecca is to the Mohammedan.

The records of the ancients tell of them. The Peruvians had them of silver, copper, brass and polished black stone; in Greece's buried ruins are found pieces of bronze thinly coated with silver; in Egypt tombs are found relics of crude mirrors, and early Roman writers say that it was the aim and ambition of every woman to possess a silver mirror.

Glass ones were not known so widely, but even these were found among early peoples, and in the Roman, Gaelic, Thracian, Byzantine or Egyptian tombs mirrors of glass in varied kinds have been discovered. One of the earliest forms of these was a blown-glass bubble cut in a curve like a watch crystal, with melted lead poured in the shell. There were some of these with a plaster pentagonal frame with a triangular piece cut underneath which was a lead line of glass surrounded by fragments of glass set in plaster for ornament. The chief objection to these lead mirrors—and some of them are used today in Italy and the Orient—is that they are affected by dampness.

The fifteenth century brought forth the mirrors as we understand them today. It was then that in Venice the fact was discovered that a fat glass surface backed by an amalgam of mercury and tin would reflect well; and these quicksilver mirrors held sway until the nineteenth century, when in 1855 Pettejean patented the present process of silver mirrors, which reflect 25 per cent more light than those before known.

Artistic effect has characterized mirrors from the first. The first beautiful styles were from Venice, and the fair dames there vied with each other as to which could carry at her girdle the most handsomely adorned little glass. From France came most of the ideas of the mirror makers, and the work on the French mirrors from the first was so exquisite that it stands unexcelled in this art. In the reign of Louis XIV to the time of Louis XVI, the workmanship was such that it has never been equaled both for beauty of design and combination of color. In this era in France it was the royal taste for mirrors to be used as part of the paneling of the walls, with richly carved wood frames, gilded or highly colored. Famous artists of the time contributed to the beauty of these mirrored walls, by painting pictures at the top. Boucher, Watteau, Lencret, Pater and Frangonnard have all appeared in the lists of the painters whose work is on some of these frames.

The English can claim the distinction of introducing detached mirrors and those above bureaus and dressing tables, and it was in the eighteenth century that these first appeared. But no nation has been vainer than the French, and during the empire there, cabinetmakers and builders made use of mirrors in every possible spot. The gay beau or belle who was carried in the sedan chair of the time had the pleasure of viewing his or her own countenance in the close surrounding walls of the chair.

The modern manufacturing possibilities have made it comparatively easy today to reproduce some of these old-time beautiful styles, and today many a housewife proudly displays an ancestral looking-glass that perhaps cannot boast of more than a three-year record. There are close copies of the old Colonial period, particularly the triple mirror with the severely simple style, a relief from the tawdry ornateness of the work of a few decades ago. There are reproductions of the old French and Italian art with penal pictures of Aurora or prints of old-tome belles and beaux.

Hero Dies Saving Others.

Lockport, April 3.—Albert Phillips, yet in his teens, lost his life in a fire that partly destroyed the Arcana Theatre, in his efforts to prevent a holocaust by quenhing the flames that had quickly spread across the entrances, preventing all the means of escape.

Roosevelt to Jamestown.

Washington, April 3. President Roosevelt will be accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Archie and Quentin, and possibly by Miss Ethel, to the Jamestown Exposition, for which they will leave Washington April 25 on the yacht Mayflower.

HUMAN PRODIGIES SOCIETY.

Organization Formed by the Freaks for Business Benefits.

The "human prodogies" headed by Morris, the man with the elastic skin, have completed arrangements for the organization of a society which is going to secure them certain rights and priviliges which because of their defects they are not permitted at present to enjoy. They have sent letters to all of their kind in the country and Morris the leader of the movement, feels the position of the "human prodigy" keenly. He thinks that the managers have no right to call them "freaks," but should do them the courtesy of referring to them as "human prodigies," as suggested by Canon Wilberforce. He believes that the managers can be forced to be courteous in this matter, and that's the reason why he wants a strong organization of "human prodogies."

"Another thing that is especially hard for abnormal people is the entire lack of social life," said Morris. "Naturally, many of the human curiosities cannot associate with the general public, even if it were otherwise possible, because it would destroy their value as 'exhibits.' The life of the so-called freaks is thoroughly a lonesome one. The new organization will bring the living prodigies together in a social way. We will have our own dances, our own meetings for discussion, and our own annual dinners, where no one not a 'human curiousity' will be admitted.

"There is only one organization in the world where prodigies are admitted without question, and that is the Benevolent Order of Tigers. This order has been incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, and it does a great deal of good in the way of looking after its sick members and providing proper burial for them when dead. We, feel, however that the human prodigies should have an organization of their own Billy Wells, 'the Hard-Header Man;' Charley Tripp, the Armless Wonder,' and others are interested with me in the organization, and its success is assured."

The "human prodogies" organization provides sick benefits and a fund for the burial of unfortunate and indigent members The organization will also make a demand for better salaries on the managers.

George Shima.

a Japanese called the Potato King of the world. He farms thousands of acres of potatoes, and is the largest potato grower in the world.

Color and Sound Wares.

Some persons associate particular colors with particular sounds. A Washington scientist, in touching upon this phenomenon, recently stated that there are two forms of it. In one case the person has a sensation as if a transparant colored film, like a rainbow, appeared before his eyes when a certain vowel, or musical sounds strike the ears. In the other case letters or written words, representing the sounds heard, appear in colored tints.

Habits of the Butcher Bird.

A strange little creature is the Northern shrike, or butcher bird, which goes South nearly every winter. About as big as a robin, the butcher bird generally travels alone. He preys on mice and smaller birds, which he hangs on locust thorns, sharp twigs or the points of a wire fence while he makes his meal.

On the London Stock Exchange prices were steady but business was poor, says a despatch.

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the *sick parts* without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1 for Fevers.
No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Teething.
No. 4 " Diarrhea.
No. 7 " Coughs.
No. 8 " Neuralgia.
No. 9 " Headaches.
No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
No. 11 " Suppressed Periods.
No. 12 " Whites.
No. 13 " Croup.
No. 14 " The Skin.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 " Whooping Cough.
No. 27 " The Kidneys.
No. 30 " The Bladder.
No. 77 " La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each.
Medical Guide mailed free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFF[illegible]BER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAS[illegible]JRG as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:13 (4:48 Nescopeck only), 6:20 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:47 p. m.

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2.43, 6.20 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7 50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.28, 6.20 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11 47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m. 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 7:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m, week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7.25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:28 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.
Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut St.s., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until Further Notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:0c, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 miuetes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

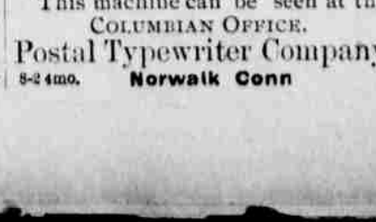
First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sunda[illegible] at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00



A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
8-2 4mo. Norwalk Conn

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	*6 45	†10 00	†1.50	*5 27
Cameron	6 56	.....	12 51	5 38
Danville	7 05	10 19	2 11	5 47
Catawissa	7 19	10 32	2 23	5 51
Rupert	7 24	10 37	2 29	6 0[illegible]
Bloomsburg	7 31	10 41	2 35	6 0[illegible]
Espy	7 36	†0 46	2 40	16 1[illegible]
Lime Ridge	7 41	10 51	12 46	16 1[illegible]
Willow Grove	17 45	.....	12 50	....
Briarcreek	7 48	.....	12 53	[illegible]
Berwick	7 54	11 02	2 58	6 2[illegible]
Beach Haven	8 [illegible]1	11 07	3 03	6 3[illegible]
Hick's Ferry	8 [illegible]	1 12	3 09	16 3[illegible]
Shickshinny	8 20	11 25	3 20	6 5[illegible]
Hunlock's	8 30	.....	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke	8 37	11 39	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 40	.....	3 42	7 22
Plymouth	8 44	11 47	3 47	7 29
Plymouth Junction	8 47	.....	3 52	.....
Kingston	8 55	11 55	4 00	7 38
Luzerne	8 58	a11 58	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	19 10	.....	4 07	.....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 11	7 48
West Pittston	9 10	.....	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 22	.....	4 29	8 06
Pittston	9 26	.....	4 32	8 10
Old Forge	9 32	.....	†4 40	8 17
Taylor	*9 41	†12 35	4 50	*8 25
SCRANTON	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 49
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 58	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 08
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	.....	.....	12 31	.....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 28	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	.....	2 54	.....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 26	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 54	3 30	18 09
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	.....	12 12	13 50	.....
Willow Grove	.....	.....	13 54	18 29
Lime Ridge	18 33	12 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	.....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 48	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 58	12 38	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 33	9 10
Cameron	9 14	f1 01	4 43	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	*1 12	†1 55	9 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. f Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M
	‡	†	‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 08
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 58	7 08
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	7 07	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 18	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 16
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 3[illegible]	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f1010	3 47	7 38	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†	‡	‡	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f7 12	f4 47	f11 00	.....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 18	11 58
Coles Creek	f6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

¶Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ‡ Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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J. M Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. W. BLACK,
of Bloomsburg.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic voters.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE
CHARLES A. SHAFFER,
of Berwick.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic voters.

NOTICE PRIMARY ELECTION

For the Spring Primary Election to Be Held Saturday June 1st, Between the Hours of 2 P. M. and 8 P. M., 1907.

To the Voters of Columbia County:—

In accordance with SECTION THREE paragraph FOUR of the UNIFORM PRIMARY ELECTION LAW notice is hereby given that the several political parties in the said county will vote at the various polling places in the said county on Saturday June 1st, 1907, between the hours of 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. to nominate candidates at the Spring Primary election as follows, to wit,—

One person for Associate Judge.
One person for County Surveyor.
Two persons for delegates to the Republican State Convention.
Four persons for delegates to the Democratic State Convention.
Six persons for delegates to the Prohibition State Convention.
One person for Republican Committeeman in each election district.
One person for member of the Democratic Standing Committee in each election district.
One person for Chairman of the Prohibition party.
One person for Secretary of the Prohibition party.
One person for Treasurer of the Prohibition party.
One person for committeeman from each election district for the Prohibition party.

JERRY A. HESS, C. L. POHE, E. RINGROSE } County Commissioners.

Attest A. B. BLACK, Commissioner's Clerk

TO THE PUBLIC.

In this issue I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge of Columbia county. I have always been a Democrat, and I assure you if nominated and elected to the office which I now aspire to fill, I will be guided wholly by my best judgment, and endeavor to do my duty as I see it, and as I have done it in the past. I promise, if elected, so far as within my power, a fair, honest and impartial administration, with equal and exact justice to all men and special privileges to none.

I will endeavor to see all the Democratic voters in the county before the Primaries in June next, and I will be content to abide their decision at that time. Based upon my pledges as herein stated I will ask the voters to stand by me.

Sincerely yours,
tf. W. W. BLACK.

We are prepared to furnish the *Woman's Home Companion* for 50 cents a year when taken with THE COLUMBIAN. The two for only $1.50. Send in your name while the offer lasts. tf.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 1, 1907.

In the disclosures of graft made by the capitol investigating committee the source of the "press muzzler" is easily traced. That Pennypacker wanted to silence the press in order to shield himself can hardly be doubted, for his responsibility for, if not his culpability in, the crimes of the conspirators has been clearly revealed. The influencing reason for the prodigious and long continued venality in the official life of Russia is the absolute importance of the press. Courageous, capable and independent journalism is a perfect security against corruption in public life. When the conspiracy which looted the treasury of Pennsylvania was in the process of formation the greatest fear of those concerned was the newspapers. Pennypacker undertook to remove this danger by muzzling the press The failure of his purpose has resulted in the exposure of the crimes. If the press could have been silenced William H. Berry would not have been elected State Treasurer and in the absence of that result the grafting operations would still be in progress and the machine, entrenched in power, in uninterrupted control of the official life of the commonwealth.

A good many of our esteemed newspapers delude themselves or deceive their patrons by declaring that Pennypacker was honest but an innocent victim of the bad men about him. In the greatest of his novels the late Charles Dickens created a character, and the helpless victim of vicious and designing associates, who, these journals would incarnate in the person of Pennypacker. But Pennypacker is no more like Dr. Strong than Architect Huston resembles Uriah Heap. He is weak because of an extraordinary vanity but not on account of a confiding nature. On the contrary there is no more cunning or resourceful figure in the public life of the commonwealth at present as there has been none in the past. When the exposure of graft was first made the other conspirators, overwhelmed with consternation, "stampeded." But not so with Pennypacker. He faced the accusation with a positive denial and made the railroads accessories to the crime by organizing the penny-a-mile excursions to fool the public by the splendor of the "Palace of Graft." The thousands who availed themselves of that opportunity to deceive their own eyes couldn't tell whether the glass in the dome was made in France or Beaver county. Not one in a thousand of the most intelligent people can tell by cursory inspection the difference between veneered white pine and polished mahogany. Pennypacker knew this and worked his understanding overtime If the fraud could have been revealed the outraged public conscience would have scourged the conspirators and obliterated their party. But it wasn't and couldn't be and Pennypacker's genius for deception carried the Republican party to victory in the face of the most colossal frauds of modern history.

AMAZING EVIDENCE OF GRAFT.

As the investigation of the capitol graft proceeds the evidence becomes more amazing. Last week several new sensations were brought out. The brother-in-law of the favored contractor, Sanderson, testified that Architect Huston knew that Beaver county glass had been substituted for bacarat glass. The specifications required bacarat glass and the bills rendered were for bacarat glass But the material furnished was Beaver county glass and the fraud was perpetrated with the knowledge and assent of Huston. The State was robbed of a vast sum by the transaction and the contractor proportionately enriched. Yet Pennypacker protests that there was no fraud and Huston declared that there was no collusion. They must imagine that the people are all fools.

That there was collusion between the contractors and the architect is made clear, moreover, by the relations shown between Sanderson and Payne. Payne didn't get as large a percentage of profits as Sanderson, but his rakeoff was very great. For example he got fifteen cents a foot for the cement floors while the evidence shows that he paid only five cents a foot for them. In his case, however, the culpability is not so much in the overcharges. It is in the fact that he was cognizant of and a participant in the vast overcharges of Sanderson. As a matter of fact in some particulars at least, Payne was the agent for Sanderson and in all cases he exercised a supervisory power over the employes of Sanderson. That relationship could hardly have been in the absence of a partnership.

GRAFT IN SMALL MATTERS.

The testimony taken at the last session of the commission was more amusing than serious. That it is treated of the trifles about the building. But it proved that the spirit of graft run through the operation from beginning to end. The bootblack's stand in the Senate cloak room, for instance, cost Sanderson $125 00 and the State was charged $1,619.20, the profit being at the rate of 1195 per cent. On the barber's case the poor fellow was only able to make 902 per cent., which indicates a hard-hearted sub-contractor. The clothes trees and umbrella stands yielded profits of a fraction less than 500 per cent., which could be regarded in no other light than down-right cruelty if it were not for the fact that Sanderson had no money invested at all and the profit was on air. The same is true of the vast profits on the chandeliers. Brother-in law Salom testified that not a cent of money had been paid by anybody for the stock of the Pennsylvania Bronze Co., which supplied the chandeliers by the pound and the share holders got dividends amounting in the aggregate to 130 per cent. on an investment of absolutely nothing.

But the startling feature of all this is that if William H. Berry had not been elected State Treasurer in 1905 the public would never have known of this colossal fraud. It was the intention of the conspirators to claim that the capitol building had been completed for less than the amount appropriated by law. In fact literature had been prepared for distribution asserting this claim and extolling the Republican party in general and the Pennypacker administration in particular for this splendid achievement. In this matter the culpability of Mr. Pennypacker is emphasized for he was the active leader in that scheme to deceive the people. He knew that the appropriation of $4,000,000 had been exceeded more than twice over and yet he was preparing to assert the contrary. Such a man is not an injured innocent and if he ends his evil life in prison, as Quay ought to have done, it will be only a fit vindication of justice.

THE QUAY MONUMENT BILL.

Last week was a busy period in the Legislature, not that much was achieved, but that in one respect it was like the closing week of a session which is always run at high pressure speed. Wednesday was the last day for introducing legislation and nearly all the members wanted to get something in with the result that more bills were read in place on that day than on any other except the first day of the session for that order. Most of the bills introduced on that day will die in the committees to which they were referred and a good many of them deserve such a fate. But there are some among the number of the highest merit. In this group is one introduced by Representative Minehart, of Franklin county, to repeal the act of May 11, 1905. "providing for the erection of statue of the Honorable M. S. Quay, on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, and making an appropriation therefor." The presence of that measure in the statute books of the State is an outrage upon the conscience of the people of Pennsylvania.

It has been said by the apologists for Quay's iniquities that Minehart's bill would put a hardship on the Commissioners appointed under that act to put its provisions into execution But that is not true. There never was a legally organized commission to execute that law. In the first place there is no provision in the title of the bill for the appointment of commissioners and even if there were and the law itself measured up to the legal requirements, the commissioners were never legally authorized to act and whatever they have done is upon their own responsibility and necessarily at their own expense. Section 8, Article 4 of the constitution of Pennsylvania, empowers the Governor to "nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate," appoint such officers of the commonwealth "as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by law to appoint. The Senate has never advised or consented to the appointment of commissioners to erect the Quay statue. One complete session has been held since the law providing for the Quay monument was enacted and three months of another are passed, yet the nominations of the Quay monument commissioners have not been confirmed. Therefore if they have purchased a monument or gone to any other expense in order to disgrace the State by the erection of an effigy of the most notorious corruptionist of his day and generation, let them pay for it themselves.

THE TWO-CENT-A-MILE RATE.

The two-cent-a-mile passenger rate bill passed the Senate on Tuesday and is now on the hands of the Governor. There were only three votes against it, those of Grim of Bucks, Roberts of Montgomery, and Sproul of Delaware, who were frightened at the shadow of a threat to cut out the commutation tickets for suburban residents. Of course there was no danger of such a thing, as future events will show, and State Senators ought to be less credulous. But in justice to the gentlemen it should be said that their constituents were overwhelming against the bill so far as expression to their sentiments was given. I saw Senator Grim's mail for a day or two before the vote, for example. He had advertised in the local papers for an expression of public opinion on the subject and out of a bushel basketful of letters, more or less, there was but one asking him to vote for the bill. Of course such situations are perplexing. The platform of his party pledged him to vote for the measure and I believe his own inclinations were in that direction. But he reasoned that he is the representative of the people of the district rather than of his own views and the information he had after diligent effort to get the truth, compelled him to vote against the bill.

It is practically settled that the Legislature will adjourn finally on Thursday, May 16. At least Speaker McClain announced, after a conference with some of the Republican leaders, on Thursday evening, that such would be the case. A joint resolution will be passed, the Speaker states, that the Investigating Committee shall report to the Governor, on the completion of its work, and that he shall be authorized to take any steps in the direction of criminal proceedings he deems advisable.

Meanwile the reform legislation is moving forward though it must be confessed that "celerity is contempered with cunctation." In other words the Creasy trust buster which passed the House finally is now in the Senate committee where it will probably die and the Railroad commission bill only passed the second reading stage in the House on Thursday. It will not likely get much further and for that matter it is hardly worth worrying about.

G. D. H.

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Do you realize that Easter is only a few days away—that every hour and minute counts now?

FOR THE WOMEN—We have added many new things in Fabrics, Suits, Wraps and Gloves and the "little things" that make the Easter Costume—to our splendid stock of Spring things.

We have assorted them so that choosing will be easy and pleasant.

We have priced them so that you may bloom like the Spring flower at Easter time—for little cost.

Suppose you come and see all the new and modish fashions- spend an hour or two with us—to your pleasure and profit.

The following descriptions and prices will give a hint—a slight one—of what you'll find.

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Misses' Kid Gloves in tan and brown $1.00.

Ladies' Kid Gloves in Grey, Tan, Pearl, Modes, Navy Blue, Green and Black at $1.00.

White Kid Gloves 75c and $1.00 and others.

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New Spring style Shoes and Oxfords. The greatest variety we have ever shown All of the newest lasts and toe shapes in Gun Metal, Vici Kid and the various shiny leathers for all the family.

See the snappy new styles in the Walk Over oxfords for men,

Splendid variety of oxfords for women from $1.25 to $3.50-Patrician a strong favorite.

For children, thd celebrated Lenox, Educator and Moloney are here in profusion.

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Mercerized Gauze, the new hose for Spring 25c a pair.

Special. Black Lisle Hose, 39c a pair, 3 pair for $1.00.

Black Gauze Lisle Hose, garter knee 50c. Many patterns of lace and embroidered hose, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 the pair.

Silk Plaited Hose, $1.00. All Silk 1.50.

Special. Children's fine ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, sizes 5 to 9½, 18c., a 25c value.

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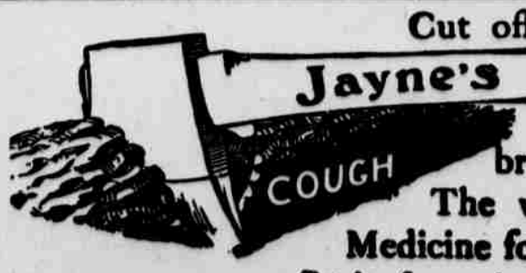

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Cheap Clubbing Offer.

We have arranged to supply some excellent literature at a very low price. They are the following:

COLUMBIAN and *American Farmer* - - - $1.00
Regular price $1.50.

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COLUMBIAN and *Woman's Home Companion* - $1.50
Regular price $2.00.

The latter is a splendid magazine with a circulation of 600,000. In form it is like the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and is fully equal to it in every respect. Take advantage of this unusual offer now. Don't wait. tf.

Calendar pads for 1907 at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.

The property of Mrs. William Elwell on West Third street is for sale, or will be rented if not sold by April 1st. For particulars inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. tf.

FOR SALE.

A medium sized heater in good condition. Apply at 161 East Fifth street.

Paper napkins and doilies at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

The Issue of 1908.

One of the most cheering signs of political convalescence in the United States has been the heavy appreciation shown by men of all parties and in all parts of the country for the sterling worth of ex-President Grover Cleveland in the note taken of his seventieth birthday. He is the pattern of man to whom the eyes of the nation are turned in this time of stress and strain, when the ship of State is storm-tossed and fast drifting from its ancient moorings. The time is as ripe as it was in 1892 for putting another Cleveland in the field and for electing him to the Presidency upon the same issue.

It does not go unobserved upon the part of the mass of thoughtful and independent voters in the United States that the Roosevelt onslaught upon corporations and monopolies is directed against the creatures rather than the creator of these overfed and overgrown monstrosities. There is notable consequent unrest. Without organization and without serious effect on the part of the opposition at the last November election the Republican party was within an ace of losing control of the Congress. This was before the putting on of financial brakes that has now alarmed the country, when we were on the topmost wave of prosperity.

It is a pleasure to note in the conservative Democratic journals in the Southern States a due appreciation of present political conditions. Commenting upon the advice of Grover Cleveland to again bring to the front the issue of tariff reform, The Charleston *News and Courier* says:

Now, when the Republican party is busy apologizing to its own members for failing to revise the tariff schedules, when it is coaxing and beseeching thousands in New England, in Iowa, in every part of the West to bide a little while before seceding on account of the arrogance of the "Stand-patters," it is astonishing, but it is also true, that Democrats hear tariff reform mentioned with languor and weariness, preferring to glut their minds with idle and unending gibberish from a band of strolling haranguers about municipal ownership, Government ownership, the law as to injunctions (as though the injunction were not as old as English equity), railway rate legislation and a hundred other topics upon which no two of the haranguers by any means agree. Meantime, everybody (in Democratic ranks) prates about "the Trusts" and nobody cares whether or not a tariff system which must inevitably concentrate the capital of the country in the hands of a special class, making a Wealth Trust to dominate the country and to the existence of which a formal organization is not essential, shall be perpetuated.

Next year the Democrats will nominate a candidate, and the party will not disband, but it will have no hope of success unless it takes account of itself, adopts some programme of principles containing germs of permanence and ceases to be merely a noisemaker in campaign years.

Of one thing we may be reasonably sure—there will be a tariff reform party in the United States. At the moment, it is not certain that the Democrats will not permit the Republicans to doctor the schedules and appease the clamor temporarily, but, sooner or later, some party or other, whether now in esse or to be born, will grapple with the problem and, as Mr. Cleveland says, "end the farce," and "throw off this barbarous superstition of industrial isolation so that the country, gladly and confidently, shall take its true place in the industrial scheme of a well-ordered world."

It is to the South that the Democratic party must look for light and leading in approaching the campaign of 1908. This outburst of our esteemed South Carolina contemporary may well set Northern Democrats to thinking.—*Phila. Record.*

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied. tf.

A Large Deficit in the State Road Fund.

Twenty-Four Millions Needed and Less Than Six Millions Available.

It is very evident that some of the state roads asked by counties of Pennsylvania will go begging for several years to come. Indeed it is very doubtful whether all the roads contracted for will be built, because of the unavailability of funds. The improvements asked by various counties amounts to $24,518,908, while the available appropriation is only $5,710,000, leaving a deficit of $19,219,558. Out of the original appropriation there was available to June 1, 1907, $3,500,000. The state has paid out on contracts for road construction the sum of $1,991,048. The balances unpaid on existing contracts amount to $1,580,952, making a grand total of $3,572,000, which is over $72,000 more than the amount available. The sum will have to be paid out of the $1,500,000 which becomes available for use on June 1st of the present year, in order to complete payments on work already contracted for and in many instances partly constructed. In a statement giving a list of counties, the total number of feet applied for, the amount available to June 1, 1909, and the deficiency Montour and nearby counties shows as follows:

Northumberland applied for 203,828 feet; approximate, $407,656; available, $72,406; deficit, $335,249.

Montour applied for 101,308 feet; approximate, $202,616; amount available, $24,138: deficit, $178,477.

Lycoming applied for 263,773 feet; approximate construction, $527,524; amount available, $110,383; deficiency, $417,162.

Columbia applied for 108,580 feet; approximate, $219,160; amount available, $72,439; deficit, $146,720.

H. W. CHAMPLIN M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

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Stories by Normal Students.

TIMELY ADVICE.

BY MARTHA V. JAMES.

Captain Allen had been a commander of one of the government forts for many years until one day while supervising the removal of some iron, he was suddenly killed by a large piece that had become accidentally dislodged. After his death, Mrs. Allen and her son, John took up their abode in a neighboring city, where they were supported by the small income left by the father at his death.

They lived thus for many years until the supply of money became so small that John was forced to end his school days and go to work. During his school life he had been friendly with some young men whose fathers were influential citizens in the town, and so it was not difficult for him to obtain a position in a large store, where he came in contact with people of many countries.

His one great delight was to draw and his talent was naturally in the direction of the plans of the forts, for there he had spent his childhood. When customers were few, John would always get out his material and begin work. One day when he had nothing to do, as was customary he sat down at the desk and began to plan the fort where his father had been employed. He became so absorbed in the work that he did not notice the entrance of a Spanish gentleman until he had approached the desk and glanced at the plan. He was greatly surprised to find it the plan of the very fort he had been trying to enter for years. "Young man, he said, is that the exact plan of the fort and if so, how came you to know it?" "Yes, that is the exact plan, for during my childhood I ran in and out among those cannon daily," John replied. "Well, my government has been seeking for that plan for many years, for it is the plan of the only fort in any country we have not secured, and if war should be brought on between your government and mine, it would be invaluable. Sell me that plan and I will pay you ten thousand dollars and promise that it shall never be known." John pondered over the proposition for a few minutes but could come to no definite conclusion. Ten thousand dollars seemed a large amonnt of money and he thought how comfortably his mother could live all her life. But would she enjoy it if she knew its source! No. But he might keep this knowledge from her. Thus he reasoned, and finally consented to present the plans at three o'clock next day and receive the money.

That evening, as was the custom before retiring, the mother picked up the Family Bible and prepared to read a chapter from it. At one of the verses she stopped, and looking at her son, said, "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." To John it seemed that she had peered into his very soul and had answered the troublesome question there. All night he kept repeating in his sleep, "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not," until when morning appeared he had fully decided what to do.

At the appointed time he arrived at the office and there met the sinner in the form of the Spaniard, carrying in his hand the tempting check. Upon seeing that his accomplice had no plans, he inquired the reason. John slowly told him of his mother's words, the battle of his soul and the final victory. The worldly Spaniard was deeply moved and with a vigorous hand-shake promised John that he would never again entice a man to sell his honor.

In after years when John looked back upon that long ago day, he was thankful that he had been given strength to do the right.

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It makes walking easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen and Sweating feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. 4-4-1.

If you have *The Philadelphia Sunday Press* delivered at your home each week, you get, besides the news of the day, a splendidly illustrated ten-cent weekly magazine. Such famous authors as Conan Doyle, Anthony Hope, and Sewell Ford are frequent contributors, and you cannot get better reading. If you order *The Press* served at your home seven days in the week you are sure of getting the best there is, both as to the news and other features.

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1906 Crops in Penna. Netted $17.43 an Acre.

Which is One-third Above the Average in the Whole Country.

Figures just compiled by the Pennsylvania railroad from a great mass of statistics published by the Department of Agriculture, show that in the year 1906 the Staple Crops of the state of Pennsylvania averaged in value $17.43 per acre, while the average for the entire country was only $12.88 per acre. The following figures show the extent to which the various products are cultivated, and emphasize particularly the fact that prices received for the crops in Pennsylvania are considerably higher than the average prices throughout the United States.

Hay is the leading staple. Last year 3,993,627 tons were grown in Pennsylvania and the crop was valued at $53,514,602. The price received averaged $13.40 per ton, while the average price for the whole country was only $10.37 per ton.

Pennsylvania's corn crop last year was worth $30,139,324. The average yield per acre was 40.2 bushels, which was sold at $.52 per bushel. The average yield for the whole country was only 30.3 bushels per acre, which sold for $.399 per bushel.

Last year's wheat crop brought to Pennsylvania's farmers $22,075,623. It was sold at 76 cts. per bushel while throughout the entire country the average price was only .683 per bushel.

The potato crop in this state was worth $13,598,443 and brought $.57 per bushel against .511 per bushel throughout the rest of the country.

Oats brought .38 per bushel against $.317 for the entire country. Pennsylvania's crop was worth $12,096,268.

Tobacco is a particularly fruitful article, for the yield per acre in Pennsylvania averaged 1,375 pounds and brought $.137 per pound. The average yield throughout the United States is only 857.2 pounds per acre at $.10 per pound.

Rye brought $.64 per pound, against $.589 for the whole United States, and last year's crop was worth $3,856,007.

Buckwheat and barley yielded crops valued at $2,729,160 and $117,122 respectively.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office. 3t.

Forest Fire on Nescopeck Mountains.

Over 200 Acres of Timber Land Swept By Flames.

A fierce fire, threatening property and doing damage to timber land to the extent of several thousand dollars, raged on the Nescopeck mountains back of Mifflinville on Saturday and, Sunday and was only checked late on Sunday by the faithful efforts of fifteen men from Mifflinville and vicinity.

The fire originated from a brush fire on the Daniel Houtz farm and soon spread to immense proportions. Over two hundred acres of timber land was laid waste. Sweeping the entire mountain side, the fire driven by the wind, gained rapidly in its course and soon reached an alarming extent. A call for assistance was made and some fifteen men responded. They fought bravely with brush and after nearly twenty-four hours had the flames checked. These men state that much game was driven from the mountain and it is their belief that many quail and rabbits perished.

Editor Fred Newell, of the Dushore *Review*, pays the following tribute to the newspapers of this section of the state, "It occurred to us as we ran over our forty or fifty exchanges, to note the moral tone of them. These papers are edited by practical men who are pretty well acquainted with the world, the flesh and the devil. In not one of them did we find a defense of immorality. In not one of them did we find a semblance of defense for whisky. In not one of them was there a trace of vulgarity, and none taught or justified dishonesty. Neither could we find a sneer at purity, at religion, at the better things of life. In many of them were bits of excellent advice, little homely sermons on temperance, frugality and industry. All of them were loyal to the home town and advocated honest principles in government and individuals. The note in every one of these two-score papers was for decency, progress, enlightment, morality. And these editors, a pretty decent lot they are; in fact, we doubt if any profession can offer a higher—or even as high—a showing."

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For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

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Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

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TRUSTEES FOR MRS. EDDY

Gives Deed for All She Owns Except Her Home and 2 Tenements.

EXECUTED MARCH 6th

Trustees Appear in Court and Ask to Be Substituted for Mrs. Eddy's Relatives in Their Suits as Her Next Friends Against Men Who Have Managed Her Affairs.

Concord, N. H., April 4.—Mary Baker G. Eddy has turned over to three trustees all of her estate except her home, Pleasant-view, and the control of two tenements in Boston that she owns.

The deed of trust was executed by Mrs. Eddy on March 6 last after suit had been brought by three of her relatives, as her next friends, for an accounting against those who had surrounded her and who had managed her affairs.

In the Superior Court for Merrimack county attorneys representing these trustees replying to the suit of the "next friends" moved for "leave to intevene and be substituted as plaintiffs in place of said next friends". George W. Glover, Mary Baker Glover and George W. Baker, in their suit against Calvin A. Frye, Alfred Farlow, Irving C. Tomlinson, Ira O. Knapp, William B. Johnson, Stephen A. Kimball, Hermann S. Hering and Lewis C. Strang.

Gen. Frank S Streeter, who has been counsel for Mrs. Eddy, represented the trustees. They are Henry M. Baker of Bow, N. H.; Josiah E. Fernald of Concord president of the National State Capital Bank, and Archibald McLellan of Boston.

The reason offered in support of the substitution of these trustees for Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, her niece, Mary Baker Glover, and her nephew, George W. Baker, is that Mrs. Eddy on March 6 last "appointed the said Fernald, McLellan and Baker sole trustees of her entire estate of every description, which trusteeship has been duly accepted by the appoitees and bond of $500,000 given for the faithful execution of the trusteeship."

In the trust deed Mrs. Eddy transfers "all her interest of every kind and description in and to any real estate wherever situated; also her interest of every description in and to any estate, personal or mixed, including stocks, bonds, interests in copyrights contracts, actions and causes of action at law or in equity against any person."

In the deed Mrs. Eddy reserves the right of occupancy of her homestead, Pleasant View, her household furniture, library, horses, carriages, tools and other articles of use or for adornment, and also reserves the right to occupy to rent for her own benefit her two houses, 385 and 387 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

Jockey Miller,
whose successful riding in the West is attracting attention.

Panama Icing Plant Destroyed.

Colon, April 3.—The cold storage establishment at Mount Hope, one of the largest and most valuable on the isthmus, was almost completely destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at several hundred thousand dollars. The building was filled with a large variety of foodstuffs and other property.

Yale Accepts Rockefeller Gift.

New Haven, Conn., April 3.—Secretary Stokes, of Yale, to-day said the gift of $300,000 to the university from the Rockefeller fund, conditional upon the raising of $1,300,000 aditional, would be accepted, and the university would make every effort to fulfil the conditions.

Slated for Manager.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 2.—Jake R. Stahl, formerly manager for Washington, left Fort Wayne yesterday for Chicago in company with John I. Taylor, owner of the Boston American team. It is said that Stahl is slatd for the managership of the Bostons.

VALUE OF SPECULATION.

Mental Process That Does Much Toward Mitigating Life's Woes.

We are all somewhat in the habit of divorcing the idea of speculative thought from that of usefulness, and of considering it a dreamer's vagary without which the world would progress along its accustomed and predestined route. It is particularly the habit of set and elderly persons to speak with scorn of schools of thought, methods of careful preparation for life, and of abstract consideration of values. They insist that the world was better off when people did things and thought less about them.

The difficulty in leaving ourselves to act without preparatory thought is, that it finds us prepared only for such events as have taken place before within our experience or within the experience of those we have talked with or read of; whereas we are likely to be plunged at any moment into a new set of circumstances or given a new lot of conditions and motives which alter the most apparently similar cases. Then, indeed, for lack of the habit of speculative thought, of weighing motives and values, we are apt to drown in our own absurdities or worse, commit hideous injustice.

Odd as it may seem, the end of speculation is practice, says Harper's Weekly. The process may seem wasteful and futile, but the results, if one examine them, are worth the energy spent; and the lives we see about us, lived without the directing of abstract thought, are warnings accepting the cheap and easy ways of life.

To turn back to the value of speculative thought, its first use is to teach the body its place in the triunity, which is a human being. It looks at life with new eyes and weighs values; it undertakes to find out what is truly the heart's desire—wine, laughter, lust, longing, prayer, hope or peace.

Once we know what object we are pursuing, once we have turned speculative thought free upon the universe, and made up our winds what is worth while, then, with our sense of values fixed, we know where to direct effort; what makes for the end is worth while, and what gives mere momentary ease is negligible.

This search for the real aim, this close examination into the trend of our thoughts, this speculative attitude toward proportionate values do much toward mitigating the woes of life, for they open the doors to love and wisdom, the dominators of destiny. Love and wisdom annihilate melodrama, avert tragedy, soften grief, rob joy of selfish and aggressive noise; they regulate conduct so that it ceases to be self-seeking and injurious; they widen the mental horizon, and infuse tolerance and justice.

And when love and wisdom stand upon the threshold, letting their light shine in upon the little turmoil of life, how small and silly see mour cowering fears, our greed and cruelty and selfwill as they lurk in the corners, eager to escape the light.

Speaking Through the Nose.

The offensiveness of the present defect could not be exaggerated, perhaps, but it is best to guard against exaggeration in dealing with it, writes William Dean Howells, in Harper's Bazaar. Not long ago we talked with an observant Englishman, who was hardly the most willing of witnesses, but a just as well as a gentle spirit, and we asked him if he had been much struck by our far-famed nasality since coming among us.

No, he said, not half so much as he had expected; but what he had noticed was that we spoke drawlingly, draggingly, in tones that weakly and tardily did their office.

It seemed to use, when we thought the matter over, that there was a great deal of truth in what he said, and we now commend his remark, together with our own less lenient accusations, to the attention of the American Woman's Speech Reformers.

What they want to get at is the average offense, and not to err as to its precise nature.

There is no doubt that certain of our women twang, and whine, and whiffle, and whinny, but possibly close inquiry might develop the fact that, after all, it may be lazy and careless mismanagement of the voice in the sort suggested which is most to be corrected.

Crescent Shaped Viennese Bread.

The origin of that Viennese bread shaped like a crescent, which is found in most places on the continent, dates back to 1683. At that time the Austrian capital was being besieged by the Turks under the terrible Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha, and as they failed to take the city by assault they decided to dig a passage under the walls, and so penetrate into the town.

In the daytime the noise of the siege made the sound of the tunnelling inaudible and at night time the defenders of the place were asleep, all but the sentries and the bakers. It was the bakers who, as they baked the bread for the garrison, heard the pickaxes of the miners coming nearer and nearer and gave the alarm. In the fighting of the Bakers' Association took their share with the utmost bravery, and as a reward for their services the emperor gave them permission to make a special cake shaped like the Turkish crescent.

Ivy does not make a house damp; on the contrary, its small roots extract every particle of moisture from the brick or stone to which it clings.

MARRIAGE 20 YEARS AGO

Ultra Modern Idea Not New After All.

OLD TIME SIMPLICITY.

Woman's Reply to Charges That Wedded Life is a "Failure" Still Holds Good—Idleness is Fatal. Carelessness of Partners—Home Life Dying Out.

Persons who profess the Christian religion must keep in their hearts a green spot wherein the sanctity of marriage is preserved as a natural law from which there is no receding. Marriage has been from the beginning, and must last indisputably until the very end, and let us hope that it is not in all cases a "failure," says Theresa Corletta in San Francisco News Letter Dec. 15, 1888.

It is we, the inhabitants of this world, who are failures, not the institution, which is the only one out of which law and order can spring. There are two sides of the question to be discussed.

In the past we may remember that marriage was looked upon as a holy alliance; one to be entered into after mature deliberation and only under fortuitous circumstances. A man would as soon have thought of puteing his head in the fire as asking a woman to be his wife unless he had a comfortable home to take her to.

Husbands found pleasure in home-life long ago, and when tired, after the professional or business employments of the day, would ask no greater happiness than to pass their long, happy evenings with their wives; or when little voices and pattering feet echoed through hall or cottage, to gather the children around the winter fire and gambol with them on flower-scented lawn or grass-carpeted fields.

Long ago, the thought of which comes to us who have seen it like the reflection of a bright dream, wife and children looked eagerly for the coming of the beloved parent, whose image held sway in each heart during absence, and each married woman felt happy in her wifehood, glorying in the joy of her home.

Men did not startle the world with the theory they promulgate today, that they "won't be owned." They were happy to be owned by good and faithful wives, and even the youngest men were not satisfied until they had their own firesides. Families went to church together and brought up the little ones in the right way, and no one was ever heard to discuss the possibility of marriages being a "failure."

Things are different today. Just as soon as a girl leaves school she is on the outlook for a "man with money," no matter how old the gentleman may be, if he can give her diamonds and those other accessories for which the woman of today seems solely to live.

The woman who marries a man in medium circumstances only would scorn to "keep house." No, indeed; she wants a "good time." She boards, and here her first troubles commence. To be boxed up day by day with one person, with only the one room, or even suite, except meal hours, to call their own, would lead the most devoted couple to the brink of suicide. Caged up in this way, every little foible and fault stands out in bold relief, and man and woman both grow weary and arrive at the conclusion to each "go their own way."

It is not the marriage tie that is in any way a failure. Why should it be more so now, in the enlightened nineteenth century, than it was in the days of darkness and superstition? There can be no reason, except that possibly we are growing too much enlightened, educated too much, and yet too little.

It is "the people of the people" who are slipping back, who are satiated with the wine of pleasure, the people who do not grow from infancy to youth slowly, and from youth to age, in temperate pleasure, but who are born babies only to be thrust by their silly parents into the caps and gowns of womanhood ere their second teeth are cut.

While men and women live in a round of pleasure, over-sensual, overbearing, having no religion or sense of decorum, how can wedded love live in such an atmosphere? If husbands and wives do not love deeply enough to live for each other, renouncing the frivolties of life for the serene joys of home, why marry at all until they have sobered down and feel the need of rest.

There is nothing the matter with marriage; it is today as it has ever been, but the people are different, different in their ideas, in their affections, in everything, and, forgetting their own shortcomings, they lay their grievance on the shoulders of marriage, and by their own incompetence make it a "failure." But woe to us when marriage is wiped out.

Bible Society Reports.

The annual report of the American Bible Society gives encouraging indications relative to the religious life of the Philippines. The school enrollment has doubled, now being 500,000.

Swedish drill has been started for women prisoners under thirty-five years of age at two prisons, Holloway and Manchester.

MISSION WORK IN HAWAII.

Educational System—Results of the Labor of the Missionaries.

Most Americans will admit that it was fortunate for the predominance of American civilization in Hawaii that the American Missionaries were the first on the ground and were thoroughly established there in advance of any competing religion, says the Honolulu Advertiser. They brought the rugged old tenets of their Puritan ancestors. They taught them with intense conviction and flaming zeal. They soon established complete ascendancy over the minds of chiefs and people. In 25 years their labors had converted the social system of Hawaii from barbarism to civilization; its political, from despotism to constitutional liberty.

Hawaii thus became a welcoming home for civilized enterprise and free American activity in time for the new California era in the Pacific. The numerous mision families with their churches and schools formed a favoring nucleus for the establishment of a growing white community of a high social order, the parent of the delightful social status now found on all the islands.

Conspicuous among the leading fruits of missionary labor is our splendid system of education which reaches every child of whatever race, guiding him into familiarity with English, and upward toward free education in the high school. And here it is simply due to recognize the efficient co-operation of the Roman Catholic mission. Although of French race,, those good men and women have applied themselves with zeal and ability to the promotion of English education. To attest this is the great St. Louis College, in which a corps of highly trained American brothers for many years have educated many hundreds of successful pupils. Also the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where the sisters have given pure and graceful culture to many hundreds of Hawaiian girls.

The mission also supplies a most wholesome supervising and parental influence in our large Portuguese community, whose orderly and industrious character indispensably needs such supervisino and nurture. In this and other ways the strong police power of the Catholic pastors becomes of high public value.

The Protestant churches make the claim of upholding a higher standard of domestic and social life, after the New England rather than the French patterns. As an example it was claimed during the epidemic of cholera 10 years ago in Honolulu that owing to their superior intelligence and more sanitary home life no case of cholera appeared in any household of the Protestant church members. But we believe that every Protestant worker would readily admit that the competition of the Catholic religion has been to them a wholesome stimulus to pastoral activity and antidote to sluggish proclivities. The two types of the Christian religion are evidently destined to a long continuance in Hawaii.

Raising Blue Foxes In Alaska.

But one litter is born each year, and that in May, says Forest and Stream. The number of cubs ranges from four to as high as eleven. The average number that reach maturity is about two or three to the female. The fox lives and brings forth its young in a burrow or den about like that of a red fox, except that the blue fox is very fond of digging under the buildings on the islands. If there is a floor they are sure to have one or two dens under it if permitted to do so. They will also den under suitable piles of old lumber, logs or trash of any kind that will keep the water off.

They are very suspicious of any person or thing coming near their burrows. If they are at all disturbed while their pups are young, they are said to move their young to another burrow. This is one reason why it is a bad plan to keep cattle on the same island with or on that part of the island frequented by the foxes and used for burrows. They are not quarrelsome or vicious like other foxes. In close confinement they will kill and eat one of their own kind that is injured or weak and I suppose if starved to it would eat each other.

It is difficult to learn very much about their habits where they are running loose on an island. They now and then have "scraps." Let a fox go where he does not belong and you wil soon hear a great racket. You will think a fox was being killed and if in sight will soon see one getting away as fast as possible, yelping like a whipped dog.

Colors That Cure Consumption.

The value of light as an agent in curing diseases is becoming increasingly recognized. The latest development of the idea is the assertion of a medical man that the clothes worn by consumptives should be of a color which will allow the light to penetrate the body. White materials, it is found, are best for this purpose, and consumptives are consequently advised to clothe themselves in snowy raiment, either of linen, velvet, cotton, or cloth. Silk, however, is barred. Next in curative value comes blue, but it is far inferior to white. Materials of black, red, yellow, or green are said to be useless, as they prevent the passage of the germicidal rays.—London Exchange.

Times are dull for the reformers when they are good for every one else, the wonderful career of Napoleon.

Speedy Coasting.

The finest coasting hill in the world is at St. Moritz, in Switzerland. The hill is a mile long, and to coast down it takes, on an average, sixty-seven seconds. The Cresta course, as it is called, is iced and runs between snow banks. Its turns are dangerous, and only skilled coasters venture on it. They use the American flat toboggan, lying on the stomach, and steering not with the feet, but with lifts and jerks of the body. A few seconds from the start on this course the coaster is going at a speed of twenty miles an hour. This speed soon increases to forty miles. Faster and faster he flies, swooping down the precipitous Church leap at the speed of an express train, and then on to the long, straight Shuttlecock run. To fifty, to sixty, to seventy, to eighty miles an hour the pace grows till it is like the flight of the swiftest bird through a blinding blur of snow. Yet the speed still increases, and at the end of the Shuttlecock eighty-seven miles an hour is registered. These Cresta course speeds are not problematical; they are the accurate timings of an electric clock.

Don't Know Right From Left.

"The thing that surprised me most when I began to teach," said the instructor of a class of adults in manual training, "was the number of people who can tell instinctively the right hand from the left. Fully a third of my pupils hesitated a moment before obeying instructions to do this thing or that thing with the right hand or the left. The thing that fixes the proper hand in their minds finally is some incident in which that hand has figured. By recalling that story they know which hand to use. One of the brightest women I know in this town declares that the only way she can tell one hand from the other is to remember the time when, as a child, she tried to milk a cow and was sent flying heels over head. She approached the animal from the wrong side, and the picture of the position of her right hand then is so vivid that it enables her to distinguish that member to this day."—New York Press.

Old Style European Elevators.

The old style elevators in continental hotels are attached to solid steel shafts which move to and fro in hollow cylinders like pistons. These "lifts" are operated by hydraulic pressure and, though slow, are absolutely safe. They are intended to carry passengers only upward, the presumption being that guests can easily descend the staircases. A guest therefore enters the car on the ground floor, telling the attendant which story is his destination. On arrival the car stops, the doors slide open, and an iron gate also opens, giving access to that floor, the several movements being automatic. The passenger closes the iron gate, which signals the operator below, who reverses the movement of the "lift," whereby it returns to the ground floor. The newer hotels have elevators like ours that carry passengers both ways with rapidity.—Travel Magazine.

The Grindstone.

A grindstone should be true on its face. If it is not so, broad, flat tools are liable to be spoiled. The remedy for a grindstone that has lost its evenness is to place a flat iron bar with a sharp edge on the supporting beam in such a manner that it will strike the uneven part of the stone at every revolution until the desired form is again regained. It is necessary that a stone should be kept wet when in use or it would draw the temper of the tools after a few revolutions, but it is not a good plan to allow the lower portion to rest in water when idle. The water soaks that portion and softens it, and it soon gets "out of true," and thus commences a course of troubles which is pretty hard to either remedy or stay.

Shot For Interrupting Suicide.

Memphis, Tenn., March 25.—Interrupted in an evident attempt to commit suicide, Charles Wallace, a saloonist, shot and seriously wounded his brother-in-law, J. E. Rousip, and, firing two bullets into his own brain, ended his life. According to the statement of Rousip, he discvered Wallace alone with two revolvers when he entered the room, and when he questioned him as to why he was so armed, Wallace fired on him, inflicting three wounds. Wallace then turned the weapon upon himself.

No More Plodding.

Superficiality is the bane of the day, and, backed up, as it so often is, by colossal self esteem and forwardness, it adds a formidable contingent to the must-get-on classes of people. No one wants to plod nowadays; the getting on must be rapid, and in trying to attain money without having to work for it falsehood, dishonesty and unfeeling heartlessness creep in.—London T. P.'s Weekly.

Planting a Garden.

God Almighty first planted a garden. And, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks, and a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegance men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection.—Lord Bacon.

Sealing Wax.

Sealing wax in the present form was first noted in London in the middle of the sixteenth century. A sort of earth was used by the ancient Egyptians in sealing papers and documents. The Egyptians placed such earth on the horns of cattle, and upon it was stamped the seal of the priest. Thus were identified the cattle to be used in the various sacrifices.—London Saturday Review.

MOUNTAINSIDE RAN AWAY

Bounded Over Precipice and Fell in a Heap on Wagon Road.

Port Jervis, N. Y., April 3.—With a roar and shaking of the earth that awakened everybody in the neighborhood, an avalanche of rock and earth slid from a cliff two miles south of Milford, Pa. blocking the highway between Milford and Dingman, Pa.

The avalanche started from the top of the mountain, four hundred feet from the roadway. Its path was about one hudred and fifty feet wide, and sixty feet of the cliff came with it, Trees were torn up by the roots or snapped off and great furrows were ploughed in the mountainside.

The spring thaw is supposed to be the cause of the landslide. The cliff is a picturesque feature of the scenery along the Delaware River.

Sees Brother Swept Into Sea

Hearing too late the warning cry of Captain F. H. Wadsworth, on the bridge of the Anchor liner Columbia, that a big wave was about to board the steamship, Alexander McLeod, a seaman, was washed overboard from the side of his brother when the ship was two days out from Glasgow.

From start to finish the passage was stormy. McLeod was swept overboard, while his brother and four other men had narrow escapes. The ship was stopped and a boat lowered, but after three hours the quest was abandoned.

Dog's Body Stays in Cemetery.

Louisville, Ky., April 2.—Judge Shackelford Miller handed down an opinion in the case of Henry Hertley against Alice Riddle, in which he decides that the court will not interfere to enforce the removal of a dog buried in her lot in Cave Hill Cemetery, because the plaintiff regards such an interment as a nuisance and dislikes the idea of some day being buried near the dog.

Farmer Dies of a Strange Malady.

Kokomo, Ind., April 2.—Nathan Brunk, a farmer, who lived near this city, died recently from a very strange malady. Two years ago he was kicked by a cow and a little later boils began to appear on his body, increasing in numbers until they fairly covered him and finally caused his death.

3 Quarts of Whiskey—Dead.

Waterbury, Conn., April 3.—Alongside the dead body of James Clay in Hotchkissvile, were found three large bottles which ten hours before had contained whiskey.

Clay had been on a spree and determined to finish the three, but he was advised by friends not to attempt it. He persisted and succeeded in killing himself.

Stops Stock Watering.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 3.—By the passage of the Peterson bill in the House it became a law in Iowa that no corporation can water stock. All stock must be fully paid up in cash.

FINANCIAL.

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said the company lost $1,721,000 on its war ship contracts and would build no more.

In the annual meeting of the Nipissing Mines Company New York men controlled and voted to reduce the capital stock from $12.000.000. to $6,000,000.

The Southern Pacific Company issued a statement defending its policy, as a result of the suit brought to prevent dividend payments.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼ per qt.

Butter.	
Creamrey, extra	29½ @ 30
Firsts	27 @ 29
State dairy, fancy	27 @ 28
Cheese.	
Fancy	14½ @ 11¾
Small	14½ @ 14¾
Part Skims	7 @ 9
Eggs.	
State and Penn	21 @ 22
Western—Firsts	17¾ @ 18
Duck	25 @ 29
Live Poultry.	
Chickens, per lb	12 @ 13
Fowls, per lb	17
Dressed Poultry.	
Turkeys, per lb	10 @ 15
Chickens, Phila. lb	11 @ 18
Geese, spring, lb	8 @ 10
Ducklings, per lb	8 @ 13
Fruits—Fresh.	
Apples — Greenings per bbl	$1 50 @ $3 75
King, bbl	3 00 @ 4 00
Ben davis, per bbl.	1 50 @ 3 25
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, L. I., bbl.	$1 85 @ $2 00
Cabbages, per 100	1 00 @ 2 00
Onions, white, per bbl	2 25 @ 3 25
Beets, per bbl	1 00 @ 1 50
Hay and Straw.	
Hay, prime, cwt.	$1 00 @ $1 15
No. 1, per cwt.	80 @ 1 10
No. 2, per cwt	65 @ 75
Straw, lang rye.	60 @ 65
Grain, Etc.	
Flour, Win. pats.	$3 00 @ $3 85
spring pats.	4 20 @ 5 00
Wheat No. 1	93½
No. 2, red	84½ @ 85
Oats, mixed	48
Clipped white	52 @ 55
Live Stock.	
Beeves, city drs'd.	7 @ 9
Calves, city drs'd.	8 @ 13¼
Country drs'd.	7½ @ 11½
Sheep, per cwt.	4 50 @ 6 00

TRAVELLING IN ALASKA

Winter Only Time When Trails Are in Shape for Prospector.

MULES NOT A SUCCESS

Government Signal Corps Officer Tells of Difficulties Attending Transportation in Gold Fields—Mail Hauled by Dog Teams—No Wheeled Vehicles Used.

"Here in the home country where every one is now and then whirled along in a luxurious railroad train and, arriving at his destination, is besieged by hacks and cabs and baggage wagons of infinite variety and number, with street cars passing by and broad level streets stretching before him, it is quite impossible to any one who has not been there to realize the conditions under which transportation is accomplished in far off Alaska, where from the middle of October to late in May the country is frozen solid," writes Captain George S. Gibbs of the Signal Corps, United States Army, in the National Geographic Magazine.

The Signal Corps is given the pioneer work of stringing telegraph lines and of keeping the gold country of the Far North in communication with the outside world. Uncle Sam's men go forward with the first parties of prospectors, explore the trails and when a new town is started they are at the front long enough before the next government force, the mail carriers, arrives. Paid only the wages of the army, these men brave all the hardships of the north with no hope of making a strike in the mines.

Dependent on transportation for its very existence as a habitation and equally dependent upon transportation to give value to its furs and ores. The Alaskan pioneer speaks of his country as "inside," every place else as "outside." The implied barrier is significant, and it exists in fact, for the country is walled in for eight months of the year and not too easily accessible the rest of the year. Of course, the ports of Juneau, Skaguay, Valdes and others on the southwest coast are open the year round, but neither freight nor passengers are carried to and from the interior during the long winter. A small amount of mail is carried by means of dog teams in relays and at a cost of the greatest hardships to both men and beasts, and each year a few adventurous and hardy travelers beat the season a few weeks by making the trip on foot with the lightest possible packs.

"So great is the transformation from an ice-bound, snow-covered, wind-swept wilderness to a land covered with luxurious vegetation and traversed by streams of navigable water that the two streams, summer and winter, suggest a convenient division of the methods of transportation. There are few railroads; with one exception short lines which are in use the year round, but the only railroad which at this time is a factor in reaching Alaska with supplies is the line, a little over a hundred miles in length, which connects Skaguay on the coast with the head of navigation of the Yukon, and this is useful only during the short time when the river is open.

"The use of wheeled vehicles need not be considered, for their use is confined to the towns. The present Alaska road commission is doing effective work in laying out and building roads, but these highways for years to come must be of the most primitive kind, fit only for dog sleds in winter and pack trains in the summer.

"All bases of supplies must be stocked between July 15 and October 1. The hundreds of tons of supplies are carried to these bases by boats, stern-wheeled steamers like those used on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers which tow barges of supplies just as coal is towed from Pittsburg. These boats draw about 18 inches of water and have been built in the United States and either shipped in sections or steaming from Seattle under convoy of ocean steamers. When the cold weather comes they are hauled into some sheltered creek and beached high enough to be safe from the ice when it breaks in the spring.

A few years ago different breeds of dogs were used in different sections, but increased travel has brought into service all the dogs to be had in the country and hundreds in addition that have been brought from the outside. The native malamutes, huskies and dogs from the Mackenzie and Peel rivers are more hardy and last longer in service than outside dogs. Newfoundlands, Saint Bernards, setters and shepherd dogs are superior in intelligence, but they are lacking in endurance, require more careful feeding and their feet are easily frostbitten, which renders them useless for the time being."

Pearl Necklace Dying.

In the museum of the Louvre, Paris, is a pearl necklace belonging to the Thiers family. The necklace was once worth $1,250,000, but the pearls are dying, and in a few years they will be worthless.

A man who fails to raise his hat when a funeral is passing in Chester, England, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Verdict for Dr. Pierce

AGAINST THE

Ladies' Home Journal.

Sending truth after a lie. It is an old maxim that "a lie will travel seven leagues while truth is getting its boots on," and no doubt hundreds of thousands of good people read the unwarranted and malicious attack upon Dr. R. V. Pierce and his "Favorite Prescription" published in the May (1904) number of the Ladies' Home Journal, with its great black display headings, who never saw the humble, groveling retraction, with its inconspicuous heading, published two months later. It was boldly charged in the slanderous and libelous article that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of woman's weaknesses and ailments, contained alcohol and other harmful ingredients. Dr. Pierce promptly brought suit against the publishers of the Ladies' Home Journal, for $200,000.00 damages.

Dr. Pierce alleged that Mr. Bok, the editor, maliciously published the article containing such false and defamatory matter with the intent of injuring his business; furthermore, that no alcohol, or other injurious, or habit-forming, drugs are, or ever were, contained in his "Favorite Prescription"; that said medicine is made from native medicinal roots and contains no harmful ingredients whatever, and that Mr. Bok's malicious statements were wholly and absolutely false.

In the retraction printed by said Journal they were forced to acknowledge that they had obtained analyses of "Favorite Prescription," from eminent chemists, all of whom certified that it did not contain alcohol or any of the alleged harmful drugs.

These facts were also proven in the trial of the action in the Supreme Court. But the business of Dr. Pierce was greatly injured by the publication of the libelous article with its great display headings, while hundreds of thousands who read the wickedly defamatory article never saw the humble groveling retraction, set in small type and made as inconspicuous as possible. The matter was, however brought before a jury in the Supreme Court of New York State which promptly rendered a verdict in the Doctor's favor. Thus his traducers came to grief and their base slanders were refuted.

Dr. Crapsey Defends His Position on the Virgin Birth.

The April "Arena" contains a very notable paper by Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey entitled "The Historical Aspect of the Virgin Birth." Dr. Crapsey discusses the question in a masterly manner, marshalling a vast array of evidence to sustain his position. This paper is probably the ablest defence of the position taken by the scholars representing the higher criticism or the new movement in theology that has appeared in the compass of a magazine article. The issue also contains a fine frontispiece portrait of Dr. Crapsey and a sympathetic sketch of his life, together with an account of the recent heresy trial, prepared by Harris Addison Corell, the State Editor of the Buffalo "Evening News."

Among other papers of special interest in this number of "The Arena" are the following: "Recent Humanistic Legislation in New Zealand," by Edward Tregar, Secretary for Labor for New Zealand; "Henry Demarest Lloyd, Messenger," by W. G. Eggleston; "Jenkin Lloyd Jones and His Master-Work, the Abraham Lincoln Center," by George Wharton James, profusely illustrated: "Emerson the Anarchist," by Bolton Hall; "The Influence of Language Upon Socialistic Organization," by Warren Dunham Foster; "Some Results in Municipal-Ownership in Great Britain," by H. Gardner McKerrow, and a reply to the same by Professor Frank Parsons, Ph. D. The latter papers present in a very able manner the case both against and for municipal-ownership of public utilities in Great Britain. The Editor of "The Arena" has also supplemented Professor Parsons' argument with an extended editorial dealing with the subject. "The Arena" has recently added three departments that have materially increased its value for students of social, political and economic progress. These embody a succinct digest of the important news relating to public-ownership. Direct-Legislation and voluntary co operation in America and Europe.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant, herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian Leaf It is a safe and never-failing monthly regulator At Druggists or by mail 50 cents. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 4-4-4t.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Unique Christmas Gift.

Every Christmas Lord Rothschild gives a brace of pheasants to every omnibus driver and conductor in London, and the drivers display the Rothschild colors on their whips. Last Christmas he gave away 17,000 brace of pheasants.

Among the adulterants of opium used in India are sangaira, amul, bhang, strychnine and black sand.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TRICKS OF SALMON

Devices Used by Guides When the Fish Won't Bite.

SECRET OF THE WOODS

Jiggering and Listering Effective, Though Regarded as Unsportsmanlike—Efforts of Guide to Please Employers—How the Fish are Preserved for Days Without Ice.

No salmon fisherman of experience will deny that he has owed a considerable portion of his pleasure and of his success to his guide. To a young fellow who was triumphantly displaying a grand catch of several large salmon, the question was put by an expert friend, "How many of those did you hook yourself?" To which the reply was, "Well, I played them all, but every one was really hooked by my guide.

There was nothing unusual about the statement, except perhaps its frankness, for on most of the large rivers it is the guide who does a good deal of the casting. For one thing, it is no easy task to keep up a diligent whipping of the pools for hours at a time. Salmon rods, with their huge reels, are of necessity heavy.

It is well known that no respectable fish will think of rising if he has caught sight of the angler, so that as a rule the fly has to be cast with a long line from a point above, and out of sight of the salmon lying at the bottom of the pool.

The back cast must be carefully and somewhat laboriously made, and the fly kept in constant movement when once it has touched the surface. There are not many city men whose unaccustomed muscles can keep up this kind of thing for very long.

Sometimes the lazy salmon are content to lie with their great fins and tails waving in the rippling stream, without responding a bit to the inducements of the fly fishers. Then, while the employer is not watching, or sometimes, alas, when he is the instigator, the fly is allowed to sink, and by careful and adroit manipulation is brought directly underneath the unsuspecting fish. A quick jerk, and the hook is sent home into the under part, and the fight is on in good earnest. Many and many a good fish is caught foul that way.

Perhaps it is no more than might be expected to find that the guides are such intense sportsmen that they are most unwilling to be beaten by salmon. A lessee of one expensive river was lying back, his hat over his eyes, while his guides tried to wake up the sleepy big fellows in the pool, under a bridge, when a movement in the buss directed his attention to where one of the men was cutting a long stout pole.

When he had smoothed the end of this he fastened to it with a bit of string a villainous looking gang of three huge hooks, which were attached in place of a fly to his leader. Cautiously the man pushed down the hooks directly under the finest of the waiting fish. There was a fierce snatch upward, which pulled his hooks into the belly of the salmon and at the same time pulled them clear of the smootser, slippery end of the pole, and the owner was signalled to come and play the fish.

He had a long stern fight with this fish, which he declares gave him the best sport he had ever had. When it was gaffed, at the lower end of the pole, the men deftly removed the poaching outfit from the leader and tied on the fly again.

The angler made only one comment, but it set a grin a-going on the faces of the two unsophisticated children of the woods:

"Curious, that! The fly you were fishing with has changed from a Jack Scott to a Silver Doctor during the fight."

For the guide had removed the wrong hook from his old felt hat in his haste to substitute a fly for the triple drag hooks.

When the handle of the gaff is firmly grasped up near the end and the guide wades out toward the incoming fish, one has ascertained that the salmon's course is about run, and that it is the time for th eadministration of the death clutch. When killer it is the guides who know the cool spots where it will be safe to dig a temporary grave in the cold ground for the fish to lie buried for a few days until it can be placed on ice.

How he does it one cannot say, but so it is that when it is time to go down to civilization again the fish killed days before is sure to be forthcoming, and if the guide's instructions are closely followed and catched salmon are taken home to be washed they will always be found to be perfectly preserved and as sweet as though just taken from their native element.

Merits of Canine Police.

The alert German minister of the interior sent a police commissary into Belgium to investigate for himself the merits of the dog police, says the Outing Magazine. The report of this official as to the efficiency and economy was so striking that within three years 150 German corporations had also installed dogs as auxiliary police, and were soon satisfied, as also were many cities of Austria, Hungary and Italy, of the canine policeman's superb sense of duty, as well as to its loyalty, vigilance, fidelity, and its indifference to bribes and salary alike.

BASE BALL GOSSIP.

Patsy Donovan thinks the Dodgers will have two "way up" 300 hitters this season, and thinks Lumley will lead the league. He expects Jordan to hit around 340.

* * *

If size had a great deal to do with hitting, Joe Nealon, the first baseman of the Pirates, would lead the league with an average of about 543, comparing him with Keeler. Nealon weighed 220 pounds when he reported for practise.

* * *

Basing his opinion on Chesbro's experience, Grifft says that spitball pitchers never have two successful seasons in a row. Watch big Ed Walsh this Summer and see if Griff's dope is good. Walsh was certainly a wonder last year.

* * *

Addie Joss, the long twirler of the Cleveland club, says that he has discovered how the spitball may be hit successfully. Joss says the batter should should watch the ball closely and hit the dry side.

* * *

Some of these dozens of minor leaguers who were grabbed by the old league this Winter and have written home telling how they showed up the rest of the team will have a lot of explaining to do when they drop off on the platform at Eau Claire, Wis., or Kokomo, Ind., with a grip and a release.

Killed by 7,000 Volts.

New Rochelle, N. Y., April 2.—The first man to be killed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's electric overhead system died in the New Rochelle Hospital. He was Burt Seabold, twenty-three years old, of St. Lawrence county. He was employed as an electrician and in doing some work on the signal system received a shock of 7,000 volts.

To Canonize Pius IX.

Rome, April 3.—An ecclesiastical "process" looking to the beatification and finally the canonization of Pope Pius IX., who was elected in 1846 and died 1878, has been begun in the diocese of Sinigaglia, where Pope Pius was born, and will be continued in the diocese of Imola, where he served as bishop.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Cornelius Cronin, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Cornelius Cronin, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

ELIZABETH CRONIN,
Administratrix,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

John G. Harman, Attorney. 4-4-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of A. J. Derr, late of Greenwood Township, Deceased

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of A. J. Derr, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased have been granted to John G. Harman, Bloomsburg, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

JOHN G. HARMAN,
Executor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

4-4-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of John Kelchner, late of the Township of Centre, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of George W. Kelchner and Emanuel L. Kelchner, Executors of the estate of John Kelchner, late of the Township aforesaid, as shown by their third and final account filed in the Orphans Court of Columbia County, to No. 10 of Feb'y. Term, 1907, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, April 12th, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims or demands against said estate may present them or forever after be debarred from coming in on said fund.

3-7-ta. CLINTON HERRING, Auditor.

INCORPORATION OF "THE CRAFTSMAN."

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County. No. Term 1907

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the above Court on April 4th, 1907 at ten o'clock a. m. under the "Corporation Act of 1874" of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the supplements there to, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Craftsman," the character and object of which is, The maintenance of a club for fraternal, educational and social enjoyments, and for these purposes to have and possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

H. A. McKILLIP,
Solicitor.

2-14-4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Huffnogle late of the township of Fishing Creek, deceased

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of John Huffnogle, late of the township of Fishing Creek, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Ralph R. John, resident of Bloomsburg, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

RALPH R. JOHN,
Executor

3-14-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Eli Welliver, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Eli Welliver, late of Greenwood township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to CHARLES R. WELLIVER

Clinton Herring, Attorney. 2-28 6t Bloomsburg, Pa. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Huston Robison, late of Scott township, deceased.

Letters of administration de bonis non in the above estate have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having just claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

H. BIERMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Annie Culp, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Annie Culp, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased, have been granted to Charles Culp, resident of Bloomsburg, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

Fred Ikeler, Attorney. 2-28 6t CHARLES CULP, Executor. Bloomsburg, Pa.

In the Orphans' Court for the County of Union

INQUEST IN PARTITION.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN F. REIGHARD, DEC'D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

LEWISBURG, PA., March 19, 1907.

To Mary E. Reighard, widow.
John Reighard,
B. Frank Reighard, Shamokin, Pa.
D. Wesley Reighard, South Sharon, Pa
Geo. P. Reighard, Kane, McKean Co., Pa.
Mary C. Reighard, Kane, McKean Co., Pa.
Clara Kiester, Millheim, Centre Co., Penn'a.
Elizabeth Wise, Portland Mills, Elk Co., Pa.
John Benton Reighard, Loganton, Clinton Co., Pa.
Ernest H. Reighard, Glady, Randolph Co., West Va.
Otto E. Reighard, Topton, Cherokee Co., N. C.
Willis J. Reighard, West Port, Clinton Co., Pa.
Bessie A. Reighard, Lock Haven, Pa.
C. S. Whitman, guardian of Pearl U. Reighard, Glen Union, Clinton Co., Pa.
Rhoda M. Whitman, Glen Union, Pa.
The Penn Trust Co., Reading, Pa. guardian of Pearl E. Jacoby, Elsie H. Jacoby and Edith Jacoby.
Jennie Kelchner, Jersey Shore, Pa.
Becky C. Ent, Light Street, Pa.
Susie E. Townsend, 3537 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.
John B. Reighard, Light Street, Pa.
Carrie E. Reighard, Light Street, Pa.
Benjamin T. Reighard, Centrepoint, Iowa.
W. R. Motz, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. C. F. Motz, Monessen, Pa.
Francis J. Motz, Sewickley, Pa.
Harry J. Welch, Freeport, Illinois.
William R. Welsh, Walsenburg, Colorado.
Belle A. Welch, 2147 Grant Ave., Denver, Col.
Frances G. Foley, Superior, Wisconsin.
Charles Reighard, Sycamore, Ills.
Florence Bellendorf, Sycamore, Ills.
Roland Reighard, Sycamore, Ills.
Walter Reighard, Sycamore, Ills.
Shepard W. Reighard, Hub Cloth House, Chicago, Ills.
Mary Belle Welch, Williamsburg, Kansas.
Louise McWilliams, Water Valley, Mississippi.
Jennette A. Reighard, Freeport Ill.
Blanche E. Gast, Mifflinburg, Pa.
James R. Smith, Milton, Pa.
Catherine Wilkinson, Mifflinburg, Pa.
Belle Smith, Tyrone, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE, that by virtue of a Writ of Partition in the estate of the decedent above named, to me directed and made returnable at May Term of said Court, an Inquisition will be held on the premises of Tract No. 1, hereinafter described, on MONDAY, MAY 6th, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m., thence proceeding to Tracts Nos. 2, and 3, and on the premises of Tract No. 4, hereinafter described, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 8th, 1907, at one o'clock p. m., to ascertain and inquire, among other things, whether the said several premises can be parted and divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, otherwise to value and appraise the same; when and where you may attend if you see proper.

The said real estate consists of the following tracts, more fully described in the petition for said Writ, to wit:

No. 1. An undivided one-half interest in all that tract of farm land situate in the township of Limestone, County of Union, Penna., bounded north by land of J. Merrill Barber and Calvin M. Hayes; on the east by public road and land of the estate Benj. Chambers, dec'd; on the south by land of Sarah F. Barber and Samuel Barber, and on the west by land of the heirs of Thomas C. Barber, dec'd, containing 112 acres, more or less.

No. 2. An undivided one-half interest in a tract of land in Lewis township, Union Co., Penna., bounded on the north by land late of S. S. Myers and William Catherman; on the east by land of James K. Reish; on the south by land late of Joseph Sanders, and on the west by lands late of Noah Bingaman and Christian Mensch, containing 98 acres and allowance.

No. 3. An undivided on-half interest in a tract of land in Limestone township, Union Co., Pa., bounded by lands of J. Merrill Barber, Ludwig F. Shoemaker, Horace P. Glover, Benj Chambers and others, containing 42 acres, more or less.

No. 4. All that certain tract of farm land situate in Scott twp., Columbia Co., Penna., of which W. P. Everly is now tenant, bounded north by lands of James Reichard and public road leading from Paper Mill to Espy; east by public road leading from Light Street to Espy and land of Josiah Giger; south by lands of Harvey Creveling and B. F. Zarr, and west by public road, extension of Fifth St., Bloomsburg, and land of Harvey Creveling, containing 156 acres and 37 perches.

HOWARD W. DIEFFENDERFER, Sheriff.

GLOVER & GLOVER, ANDREW A. LEISER, } Attorneys.

3-21-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mehetable Albertson, late of Greenwood township.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator, of said deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday, April 11th, 1907 at 10 o'clock a. m. to periorm the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in the fund in the hands of the administrator of said deceased will appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

3-7-ta. B. F. ZARR, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Annie Culp, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Annie Culp, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased, have been granted to Charles Culp, resident of Bloomsburg, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

Fred Ikeler, Attorney. 2-28 6t CHARLES CULP, Executor. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building 2nd Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ent Building, Coust House Square.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wirt's Building.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Crangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND EAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

SADE T. VANNATTA
(Successor to C. F. Knapp)
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Oct. 31, 1901. tf

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Office in Wells' building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg,
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

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Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms hot and cold water and all modern conveniences.

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Large and convenient sample rooms, b rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.

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OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
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Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	Cash Capital.	Total Assets	S
Franklin of Phila	$400,000	$4,186,509	$2.0
Penn's Phila.	400,000	3,823,140	1.4
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,826,915	1.5
Westchester, N. Y.	200,000	1,754,877	4.5
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,180,679	2.9

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

The Bingham New York police bill was passed in the Senate by a vote of 40 to 9.

Frederick A. Busse was elected Mayor of Chicago, defeating Edward F. Dunne. The city voted for municipal control, not ownership, of street railways.

James J. Hill resigned as president of the Great Northern Railway Company and Louis T. Hill, his son, was elected his successor.

Cuban insurrectos were reported to have fired on the Rural Guards and a captive asserted that prominent liberal leaders expected to to fight the United States.

Chicago Federal Court denied the motion to dismiss the indictment of accpeting rebates against the Standard Oil Company.

Concern headed by August Belmont got contract to build Cape Cod Ship Canal for $11,990,000.

President Roosevelt charged E. H. Harriman with uttering a wilful untruth that should be characterized by a shorter and uglier word.

It was decided that Harry Thaw must submit to a severe test, oral and physical, before the commission in lunacy in a secret meeting.

"John Doe" proceedings will begun against "Grady" of New York and his allies in the poolroom syndicate.

Representative, Rainey, of Ohio, after a personal investigation of affairs on the Panama Canal, reports evidences of bad management, unfit food and graft.

President Roosevelt declared he had not deviated one hair's breadth from his "coherent plan" for government regulation of corporations.

Details of the United States Treasury plan to refund $50,000,000 short four per cent bonds of 1907 were announced.

All classes of Cubans are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Secretary of War Taft, believing the fate of the island rests on his decisions in pending questions.

Mrs. E. S. Loveland, niece of the late C. P. Huntington, was killed in an automobile accident in Oneonta, N. Y.

Detectives are searching Washington for little Horace Marvin, kidnapped from Dover, Del., on the report that he was taken to the capital by a negro woman.

Senator Foraker opened the war over the next Republican Presidential nomination in Ohio by proposing a primary election in that State to decide on the candidacy of himself and Secretary Taft.

Assemblyman Wainwright's bill providing for an investigation into National affairs was killed by the Senate Finance Committee at Albany.

Hahnemann Hospital physicians in Philadelphia used skin grafting in the hope of saving a woman 106 years old, badly injured by burns.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glorious weather in London welcomed the opening of the spring season, which was signalled by the advent of many American tourists,

According to a despatch from Hamburg, new excesses have been committed by the striking longshoremen, a body of the Germans having attacked a number of English strikebreakers, seriously injuring several.

The Russian Minister of Finance, M. Kokovtsoff, presented the budget scheme to the Duma.

A plot is reported to have been discovered in Bucharest against King Charles of Roumania and his government.

A despatch from London describes the opening of the stock market after the Easter holidays as cautious.

Prince von Bulow and Signor Tittoni have ended their conference in Rapallo, and the Tribuna, of Rome, says Italy will support England's demand for discussion of disarmament in The Hague.

Bitlis, Armenia, a town of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, was visited by a disastrous earthquake.

Agrarian problems were taken up by the Russian Parliament.

Russia has submitted a revised programme to the Powers for the Hague conference.

In a conference between Prince von Bulow and Signor Tittoni the German Chancellor urged that the relations of Austria and Italy be strengthened.

A Despatch says J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased for $1,200,000 the collection of Jules Van den Poreboom, installed in a sixteenth century house in Anderlecht, a replica of which it is said, will be built here.

Queen Cristina of Spain is ill in Madrid with an attack of the grip.

Pure Blood

Is certain if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great medicine cures those eruptions, pimples and boils that appear at all seasons; cures scrofula sores, salt rheum or eczema; adapts itself equally well to, and also cures, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles; cures rheumatism and catarrh; cures nervous troubles, debility and that tired feeling.

Mrs. C. K. Tyler, Burlington, Vt., says: "The cares of a large farm, so much to do and so little health to do it with, caused almost a complete break down: blood poor and thin: no strength, little sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave appetite, natural sleep, perfect health, strength to do all my work."

Sarsatabs—For those who prefer medicine in tablet form, Hood's Sarsaparilla is now put up in chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs, as well as in the usual liquid form. Sarsatabs have identically the same curative properties as the liquid form, besides accuracy of dose, convenience, economy,—no loss by evaporation, breakage, or leakage. Druggists or promptly by mail. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

GUARANTEED under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 324.

By a fire in the Drago Palace, Rome, the home of the United States Ambassador, damages to the extent of $10,000 were caused.

SPORTING NEWS.

"Punch" Fairs, the world's court tennis champion, in a special cable to the New York Herald, says Jay Gould, of America, has a "walk over" for the British amateur championship

June 12 has been selected as the date for the New York orphans automobile parade to Coney Island.

T. G. Stevenson, Allan Lard, Warren W. Wood and Frederick Herreshoff were among the winners in the first round of the golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C.

The Glidden trophy tour will be started from Cleveland on July 10 and will finish in New York July 23.

The New York Giants were barred from New Orleans ground by local management.

Yale and Princeton may meet on the Thames in an annual regatta.

BEATS BANK AT MONTE CARLO

Woman takes advantage of Wheel That is out of Order

Monte Carlo, April 4.—The Casino management has lost several million francs because of the fact that a roulette wheel was out of gear and periodically the ball stopped at a certain number. The winner is a French widow nicknamed "Mamma Viaud" by the habitues of the place.

Some weeks ago she lost heavily at the gaming table and having noticed the fault of that particular roulette wheel. asked that her money be returned to her. The management refused, and Mamma Viaud took her revenge.

With the help of two other adventurers she set to work to study the wheel and placed her money when ever she found out that certain numbers would be the winners.

The managers were for some time mystified, and after the closing hours held experiments with the croupiers to find out how the woman won. The numbers played by her and her assistants, which had been carefully taken down by special detectives during the day, were played over and over again by the employees and to the astonishment of the directors it was found that they won.

The management finally decided to come to a compromise with Mamma Viaud. and paid her $300,000 to learn that one roulette wheel was out of order.

Eyes turn Green; Blind.

South Norwalk, April 3.—A case of "greenie," one of the rarest diseases known to the medical profession, has developed in this town and the victim is now stone blind. Charles Estenbaum, a barber, is the victim. Thinking it to be Rochelle salts, he took a large dose of potash. His eyes turned green and he lost his sight.

Mount of Olives Hospital.

Jerusalem, April 3.—The foundation stone of the new German Hospital on the Mount of Olives was laid in the presence of the Governor of Jerusalem, the other local officials and many spectators, to the accompaniment of cheers for Emperor William and for the Sultan of Turkey, who gave the land and authorized the construction of the hospital.

GRAVEL CURED

(Philadelphia, Penn., Item.)

A healthier, heartier, happier man than John J. Neill, of 2437 North 8th St., Philadelphia, could not be found in a day's search. The fact that he is still alive is a constant wonder to his friends.

Several years ago he began to suffer indescribable miseries from stone in the bladder. An eminent physician in Philadelphia told him that a surgical operation was necessary. So much did he dread the result, for if unsuccessful it meant death, that he put off the evil day as long as possible. While in this frame of mind, he heard of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Although disheartened, he bought a bottle of it, and within a month had experienced beneficial results, and before he had finished the third bottle, the gravel was completely dissolved and his sufferings at an end.

Mr. Neill feels that he owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Roudout, N. Y., and for disorders of the bladder and urinary organs. He says: "it will effect a cure if one is possible."

Favorite Remedy is prescribed with unfailing success for rheumatism, dyspepsia constipation, and nerve troubles in which it has cured many that were considered beyond the aid of medicine. All druggists. $1.

WHOLE FAMILY FLOGGED.

Man and Three Women Victims of Virginia Whitecaps.

Roanoke, Va., April 3.—News has just reached this city of a whitecapping affair in Franklin County, near Rocky Mount, Va. A body of masked men visited the home of John W. Enedy, took the entire family, consisting of Enedy, his wife, his mother, and his wife's sister, out of their beds, carried them for some distance into the woods, partially stripped the women, and entirely stripped the man, after which all of them were whipped with rawhides until their backs were lacerated.

The victims were then untied and warned that the entire family must leave the county, after which the masked marauders disappeared in the darkness. None of their assailants could be recognized. The family had been unwelcome in the community for some time.

Gave Blood to save wife.

Philadelphia, April 4.—With four four quarts of her husband's heart's blood surging through her veins, Mrs. Peter Anderson is to-day on the road to recovery after all hope of saving her through ordinary medical skill had vanished.

The unusual operation which was necessary in order to save the life of Mrs. Anderson left the man almost as weak as the woman. It will be several days before Anderson is able to leave his bed.

The blood was literally pumped from the heart of Anderson into the veins of his wife, arteries leading to that organ having been severed.

Talk 30 Miles Without Wire.

Berlin, April 2.—Admiral H. N. Manney, one of the American representatives at the wireless conference in 1906, says notable progress has been made in wireless telephoning since the conference and it is now possible to telephone wirelessly for thirty miles as compared with a quarter of a mile prior to the conference.

The system experimented with is meant for marine use only. as it is more costly and less effective on land than the ordinary system.

Negro Servants' trust.

New Orleans, April 4,—Negro servant girls and cooks of New Orleans are in an ironbound trust, which is backed by negro churches. If an employer displeases the trust or antagonizes the hired help the offeneder's name is put on the blacklist and read out in church meeting.

Horace McBride, a business man, said to-day that a negro house girl quit him suddenly because she was not permitted to carry away provender from the kitchen. He has been unable to hire another girl, for all whom he has approached say that McBride is under the ban, his name having been "read out."

Jennie Burch to Matteawan.

Carmel, April 4.—Fifteen years old. Jennie Ruth Burch indited for the murder of the infant son of her benefactor, was acquitted by a jury before Justice Mills, on the ground of insanity. She was commited at once to the Matteawan Asylum for the Insane until she should be cured. Though Jennie has had unhappy birth anniversaries in this world, into which she had come unwelcome, this day was the most bitter of all.

Woman Fires on a Judge.

Ripon, Wis., April 4.—Mrs. W. H. Ogden, following the conviction of her husband for larceny of old iron, shot Justice of the Peace L. E. Nohl in the court room, but the bullet was deflected by a checkbook and a pocketbook, saving his life.

She fired four other shots, three going wide of the mark and one striking Charles Kashuba over the heart. He may die. Mrs. Ogden was arrested.

Asks $75,000; Gets $10,500.

White Plains.—When Supreme Court Justice Tompkins opened court it was announced that Mrs. Anna Walker, who sued the New York Central Railroad Company for $50,000 for injuries received when a train struck a rig she was riding in, and for $25,000 damages for injuries to her five year-old daughter, had settled both actions for $10,500

Find Big Bed of Borax.

Shoshone. Wyo., April 4.—Borax in what is believed to be an unlimited quantity has been discovered in a deposit that lies at a depth varying from two to twenty feet below the surface. It can be quarried in blocks of from five to fifty pounds. Thousands upon thousands of tons are practically in sight.

ROYALTY FOR HARVARD

Kaiser Wants Prince Oscar to Associate With American Boys.

BEGINS IN SEPTEMBER

His Elder brother was first intended for an American Education-Kaiser's admiration for President Roosevelt and Ambassador Tower led to his choice of Harvard.

London. April 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Kaiser's decision to send his fifth son, Prince Oscar, to Harvard University is a continuation of his Majesty's American policy which began with his despatching his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States in 1903 and which has been kept up in the meantime by a series of compliments, such as the donation of statues, buying American yachts, the exchange of professors by German and American universities and by conspicuous hospitality to distinguished American visitors.

Nothing definite in regard to Prince Oscar's plans for going to Harvard is known so far at the German Foreign Office or the American Embassy at Berlin. The Kaiser first expressed his intention to educate one of his sons at Harvard at a dinner at the American Embassy last year. He at that time had in mind his fourth son, Prince August Wilhelm, but as that Prince has since become engaged to be married the Kaiser apparently decided that Prince Oscar, who will be 19 years old in July, should be the one to receive the advantage of a thoroughly democratic university training.

It is probable that he will be accompanied by a military adjutant. He will go to America in time for the opening of the next college year in September. He is now an undergraduate of Bonn University.

Two facts determined the Emperor in his choice of Harvard. First, it is the alma mater of President Roosevelt and Ambassador Tower, who is extremely popular at the German court, and secondly, it is the American university which makes a specialty of German subjects.

The Kaiser is said to be anxious that one of his boys shall grow up with one of President Roosevelt's. If Prince Oscar enters Harvard in September he will have Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., as a college mate, while the President's second son, Kermit, may enter the university at the same time.

THE SUIT AGANST MRS. EDDY

Her Son Says It Was Brought for Her and in Her Behalf.

Deadwood, S. D.. April 4.—George Glover, son of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, to-day gave out the first signed statement in regard to his suit now pending against his mother's cabinet. It follows:

"I have never until the commencement of the present action contemplated any suit or proceedings of any kind in which my mother might have been in any way concerned, nor did I ever employ counsel for any such purpose.

"The insinuation that I was always asking mother for money is utterly unfounded. The thousands of dollars often referred to was sent for the purpose of completing the house. Only once have I asked her for money, and on that occasion she gave it to me willingly, refusing to consider it a loan."

Glover's statement was in answer to charges by Attorney J. P. Wilson of Denver, Glover's former counsel, that the suit against Mrs. Eddy was started to break down the Christian Science Church and secure money to work mines.

Sea Flooding Havana.

Havana, April 3.—A portion of this city along the water front is inundated. Exceedingly high waves are dashing over the seawall outside the harbor, and many streets are flooded.

The famous Prado is a sheet of water almost as far as the Central Park. In some cases horses caught in the flood have had to swim out.

The police are using boats to rescue persons from buildings of one story. It is feared that some of the houses under water will collapse.

Taft Bars Mothers-In-Law.

San Francisco, April3.—Secretary of War Taft has taken a stand with married army officers against their mothers-in-law. The military chief has ruled that a mother-in-law cannot be classed as a member of an officer's family; therefore she must be debarred from riding free on transports plying between this port and the Philippines.

Enforcement of this order is causing much quiet rejoicing in Officers' Row at the Presidio.

250,000 Jews Left Russia.

Berlin, April 4.—According to statistics published by the North German Telegraphic Bureau, about 250,000 Jews left Russia in 1906, of which number 200,000 went to the United States.

Wise Villagers Stay Abed.

Kent, Ohio, April 3.—Because every one in the village regarded an alarm of fire turned in as only an April fool joke the Sperry House, a local hotel, was destroyed.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

SURPLUS STOCK SALE

Our 2nd surplus stock sale will eclipse all previous ones, both as to price reduction and the enormous stocks of fine merchandise.

NOW GOING ON.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
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DOCTORS SAY WHISKEY

Is the best stimulant we have. They mean, of course, pure whiskey. It is invaluable in many cases. There seems to be no adequate substitute for it Some people drink too much. Some eat too much; some smoke too much. For those who need it there is nothing better than

A. P. WARD & CO'S.
BLACK DIAMOND WHISKEY
Properly aged, rich, smooth flavor; absolutely pure. Price moderate.
13 N. Washington St.,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

NOW IS THE TIME
of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

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Come in and let us fit you with a pair.

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—o—

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—o—

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—o—

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